

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, MAY 1, 1911.

FRAUD AT WEST POINT

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE CHIEF ELECTRICIAN.

Said to Have Conspired with Others in Continuing Plan to Rob Government—Independent Oil Companies of Kansas Combine to Oppose Standard.

Charles Laubenthal, the president, and John G. Metzger, the vice president, of the Standard Oil Company, are charged with conspiring with others in continuing a plan to rob the government of millions of dollars. The charge is made by the independent oil companies of Kansas, who have combined to oppose the Standard Oil Company. The charge is made by the independent oil companies of Kansas, who have combined to oppose the Standard Oil Company. The charge is made by the independent oil companies of Kansas, who have combined to oppose the Standard Oil Company.

PRISONER SHOOTING DEATH WATCH.

Convicted Murderer in Desperate Attempt to Escape Gallows.

Arthur Lester, sentenced to hang, shot two deputy sheriffs in the prison at Joplin, Mo., in a desperate attempt to escape the gallows. The officers were James Sutton and James Crooks. Lester was shot by both deputies. The officers were James Sutton and James Crooks. Lester was shot by both deputies.

75,000,000 COMPANY IN OIL WAR.

Independent Producers in Kansas Organized to Build Pipeline.

Organized war on the Standard Oil Company was planned in Kansas. The independent oil companies of Kansas have organized to build a pipeline. The independent oil companies of Kansas have organized to build a pipeline.

Right Dead in Quarry Explosion.

While tampering with a blast at the Ardway limestone quarry near Allenton, Va., the blast was accidentally discharged, causing the explosion of two other blasts that had been set near by. Seven negro laborers and one white man were killed and two others were seriously injured that there is little hope of their recovery.

Wild Man Creates Terror.

A dispatch from Lawton, Okla., says a wild man, of hideous appearance, has been terrorizing people in the southern and southwestern sections of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. On several occasions he has attacked women and children and injured men who sought to capture him.

Death of Sarah Chancy Woolsey.

Miss Sarah Chancy Woolsey, the author and poet who wrote under the name of "Susan Goddard," died at Newport, R. I., aged 60 years. She was the author of "The Young Man's Bargain," "What Katy Did," "A Gypsy's Life," "A Barbary Dish," and many other stories for girls.

Battleship Takes First Dip.

The battleship Minnesota was launched from the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. The vessel was christened by Miss Rose Marie Scheller, daughter of State Senator Scheller of Minnesota.

Bombs for Dowager Empress.

The Russian police arrested a rich woman at Tsarskoe-Selo who had bombs which she planned to throw from a carriage in an attempt to kill the Dowager Empress.

35-Mile Subway for Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has filed an application with the New York rapid transit commission for authority to construct thirty-five miles of subway in Brooklyn.

Boy Kills Cousin with Rifle.

Frank Walters, 15 years old, accidentally shot and killed his cousin, Gerald Walters, a 14-year-old girl, on the Morris Alberts duck farm, Lexington, N. J.

Gas Causes Four Deaths.

Harry Monroe and his wife, baby and brother were found asphyxiated by gas in their flat at 2535 Canal street, Chicago.

Chicago Strike and Riots.

The teamsters of Chicago have gone on strike in aid of the striking garment workers. Some rioting has taken place.

No Race Suicide Fear Here.

The birth rate in Yonkers, Pa., has increased 25 per cent lately, and in the past few days five sets of twins have been born.

Water Reservoir Collapses.

Four hundred persons were killed or injured in the collapse of a water reservoir at Madrid.

Insane Patient Is Drowned.

The escape of Baptiste Filson and Joseph Beseau, two inmates of the insane ward of the Biddleford (Me.) city farm, was followed by the drowning of Filson, while Beseau was with difficulty rescued from a similar fate. They tried to get away in a rowboat and capsized.

To Preserve K. of P. Rite.

The little school house in the upper peninsula of Michigan in which Justus H. Rathbone in 1890 wrote the ritual for the Knights of Pythias has been bought by a syndicate of members, who will present it to the order. It will probably be moved to Detroit.

MARIA MAIMS BOY VICTIM.

Fleeing Assassin Drops Headless and Legless Body in Street.

Wrapped in an old blanket, the body of a youth with head, arms and legs below the knee missing, was found at a street corner in the northern part of San Francisco. The body was still warm and quivering. Blood, with which the blanket was saturated, was still wet. The police believe he was a victim of the Mafia. George Oliva, a boy, saw a man carrying a heavy bundle. His actions seemed peculiar and he followed him north on Mason street. At the corner of Vallejo street the man noticed that he was followed, and placing his burden on the sidewalk hurried down the street. Oliva followed the stranger a block, secured a good look at his face, and returned to the bundle. A policeman arrived at about the same time, and the bundle was examined. The blanket contained the mangled body of a young man, 18 or 20 years of age. The head had been rudely knocked off, the arms chopped off close to the body, and the legs had been removed close to the knees. A woman's fringed shawl, old and well worn, was wrapped around the neck and shoulders. A red blanket of a design and make in common use among Italians, was the dead man's shroud. It was wrapped tightly about the body with a piece of cord of the size and texture used by Italian fishermen in making nets. A single knot with which the blanket was tied was a knot peculiar to fishermen.

TRAIN ROBBER IS CAUGHT.

Last Member of "Black Jack" Ketchum's Notorious Band Is Prisoner.

After a hunt of six years Ed Franks, alias Bob McManis, said to be the last surviving member of "Black Jack" Ketchum's notorious band of train robbers, was captured near Mexican and southern Colorado for many years, was placed in the county jail at Trinidad Friday. He was arrested thirty miles south of Trinidad by George Titworth and William Thatchler, deputy sheriffs. Franks lived alone in a desolate area, difficult of approach. After leaving Franks and others were compelled to make a detour, crawling much of the distance, as the place commanded a view of the open country for miles around. Franks was building a corral when the officers surprised him. He had a six-shooter and a rifle close at hand, but made no fight. Franks will be tried at Layton, N. Mex., on a charge of train robbery, which is a capital offense in that country.

CUBA HAS A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Palma, at Opening of Congress, Sends Optimistic Message.

The seventh session of the Cuban Congress began Monday. President Palma's message congratulated the country on the continuance of order. The message is optimistic in spirit, the only decided complaint being with reference to the diminution of attendance in the public schools. The president recommended a reform of local school boards. The financial status of the government is declared to be increasingly satisfactory. The total amount received from the sale of army land bonds was \$31,075,000. The value of imports in 1910 was \$28,242,000, and exports \$30,789,000, an increase of \$11,492,000 over 1909.

DIG UP \$2,000 IN GOLD COIN.

Texas Follow Up Clue Given by an Old Indian Several Years Ago.

T. A. Ledbetter has dug up a pot containing nearly \$2,000 in gold coin, twenty pieces of about 1800 to 1850 Texas. The coin is all United States money except one or two pieces, which are either Spanish or Mexican coins. Years ago an old Indian stated that a treasure had been buried near where Ledbetter made his find and parties made a search for it at that time, but were unable to find it and gave up the search. Several trees near the place had Indian marks on them. The money is in a good state of preservation.

Great Damage by Earthquake.

A disaster from Lahore, British India, says: "A violent earthquake occurred here, accompanied by serious loss of life and great damage to public and other buildings. The town hall is almost razed and the cathedral and Jama Masjid, one of the finest mosques in India, are seriously damaged. Other buildings are crumpled and ruined. Many houses in the native quarter collapsed."

Again Accused of Conspiracy.

William G. Crawford, August W. Maehel and George E. Lorenz were reintroduced to federal grand jury in Washington, D. C., charged with conspiracy in connection with the purchase of strips for mail pouches. The omission of the name of Mrs. Lorenz from the true bill is the only difference from the indictment returned in 1903.

Mickey Vetoes \$200,000 Appropriation.

Governor Mickey of Nebraska vetoed the Ernest bill, authorizing a \$200,000 bond issue for a twin plant at the State prison. He declared that the scheme was bad business policy and unconstitutional. The governor vetoed a bill authorizing an expenditure of \$25,000 for the purpose of boring for oil in western counties.

Attempts Suicide by Explosion.

In what was apparently an attempt at suicide by a gas explosion, Antonio Ambrosio of Louisville was seriously injured and a wall of his home blown out. Ambrosio's injuries may not prove fatal. He has been suffering with locomotor ataxia for years. It is believed that he allowed the natural gas to escape and then struck a match.

Mourner as Dead Forty Years.

Julius Schurz, mourned as dead for forty years, now a wealthy ranchman in Texas, arrived at Michigan City, Ind., the other night and met his sister, Mrs. Augusta Leusch. The sister attributes the reunion to prayer, declaring that she had never ceased supplication for the finding of her lost brother.

Murder Over Money Dispute.

J. Bailey Webb, one of the most prominent planters in Mississippi, was stabbed to death in Sumner, Miss. Mr. Webb became involved in a difficulty with Samuel Daugherty over money matters. The father of Daugherty stabbed Webb three times while he was fighting with the son.

Large Star-Gazing Glass.

A new sixty-inch reflecting telescope, made in England in 1888 by the late A. A. Common and purchased by Harvard University, is being set up at the astronomical observatory in Cambridge. In point of aperture the new instrument is the largest telescope in the world.

Millionaire Chooses Poor Girl.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, a New York millionaire and philanthropist, is to marry Miss Rose Harriet Pastor, a poor Jewess and formerly a cigar-maker, whom he met in the slums of the city while engaged in charitable work.

Murders Four in His Rage.

John Dow, a negro, went to Sulphur Rock, Ark., to see his wife, who was at her father's home, and because she refused to return with him he drew a

PISTOL AND SHOT HER DEAD. THEN HE SHOT AND KILLED HIS WIFE'S MOTHER AND ANOTHER NEGRESS. HIS FATHER-IN-LAW SECURED A GUN AND SHOT DOW, BUT NOT FATALLY, THE LATTER BEING ABLE TO RETURN THE FIRE AND KILL HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

BANK OFFICER TOO LIBERAL.

Lets a Firm Overdraw \$300,000 and His Institution Goes Under.
The Bank of Ladoga, Ind., closed its doors Monday and the town is consequently in the throes of the biggest sensation that has occurred there for many years. It was charged that the failure was not caused by any lack of business management, but by the alleged manipulations of H. E. Daugherty, assistant cashier. It is said that he, without the knowledge or consent of any of the officers of the bank, allowed the Hoosier Novelty and Veneer works to overdraw its account to the extent of \$300,000. The stockholders of the bank are nearly all wealthy farmers, near Ladoga, and they announce that all the depositors will be paid in full. The assets of the novelty works will reduce the actual loss to the bank to about \$35,000. The cashier of the bank is Captain A. M. Scott, well known over the State as a member of the Legislature in 1900 and 1902, a member of the Lafayette soldiers' home board and a prominent Mason. Scott is crushed over the affair and has the sympathy of the whole community. He has not been in good health of late and left practically all of the working of the bank to Daugherty, who is his son-in-law. He has given up everything he owns, even his home, retaining only a little furniture and a pension of \$17 a month. He says that he will leave Ladoga.

SEEKS TO MURDER GOVERNOR.

Insane Man Filled With Approachings Statehouse in Topeka, Kan.

An insane man, who gives his name as J. Everett Worthington, was captured within a block of the statehouse in Topeka, Kan., where he said he was going to kill Gov. E. W. Hoch. The man was unarmed, but he is of powerful build and might have handled the chief executive roughly had he not been intercepted. Worthington is now in the county jail and will be sent to an asylum. Communication with him is held by means of written questions and answers, as he pretends to be deaf and dumb. In answer to a question in regard to what his purpose was with the Governor, Worthington said: "I was inspired by Tynd, the god of fire, to come here and kill Gov. Hoch. I have sworn eternal vengeance against all statesmen who pretend that they are self-made men. If it hadn't been for his officer who captured me, Gov. Hoch would have been no more, for I was on my way to the capital to kill him when I was arrested. One who has been from obscurity to a high place is the worst enemy of the legitimate ruler. Therefore, I hate Hoch." Worthington dresses well and has the appearance of a man of intelligence.

MUST MARRY IN HOME STATE.

Ceremonies Performed Outside of State Are Null by Indiana Law.

Under the new marriage law of Indiana, which will become operative in a few days, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Joseph, Mo., will need to be notified of the necessity for Indiana compliance. The new law, which Gov. Hanly declares shall be rigidly enforced, provides that when marriage is contracted by couples in another State, it will be declared null and void upon the return of the couple. A bona-fide residence in the State where the marriage is performed must be proved to establish the validity of the ceremony. The enforcement of this law will shake the eloping evil and keep at home the hundreds of couples who yearly leave the State to get married.

CHOPS OFF TOES FOR LOVE.

Woman, Unable to Pay Surgeon's Bill, Lays Finger on Her Own Toes.

Unable to pay a physician \$25 to amputate her toes she was told must be cut off to save the foot she had frozen, Mrs. Amanda Shuffelbine of Minneapolis, Minn., is the sole support of her invalid husband and two small children, backed off her toes with a butcher knife three days and gave up the search. Several trees near the place had Indian marks on them. The money is in a good state of preservation.

Manufacture Ravaged by Fire.

Following by order a fire, a violent attack by union pickets on two employees of the Art-Bolstead Company, the plant of that concern at Thirty-second place and Rockwell street, Chicago, was ravaged by fire. The flames wrecked the entire south half of the plant and caused a loss estimated at \$100,000.

Forest Fires Extensive.

Forest fires burning over an area of thousands of acres have started in the South Mountains, near Gettysburg, Pa., the line of fire extending three miles. The destruction of valuable timber is great. The Blue Mountain House at Penna., summer resort, caught fire, but was saved.

Paul Jones Lies in Scotland.

Mrs. Preston, an aged resident of Redlands, Cal., but a native of Dumfries, Scotland, declares the grave of John Paul Jones is really located at Dumfries. She well remembers it, for it is marked with a stone which bears the sinister inscription, "John Paul Jones, the black pirate."

Burton's Resignation Expected.

Senator Joseph Ralph Burton of Kansas, according to authentic advices received in Washington, will tender his resignation to Governor Hoch between now and October 30, so that his successor may be appointed in time to participate in the next session of Congress.

Rolla Wells Elected.

Complete election returns give Rolla Wells, Democratic candidate for reelection to the 8th Congressional district, a plurality of 1,425 votes over John A. Talty, Republican.

Monarchs Turn Revolutionists.

Crowd at the funeral of a Russian killed by the police in Smolensk resolved itself into a revolutionary mob, bearing a banner inscribed, "Death to the Czar, the Assassin." The crowd was dispersed.

First Real Transcontinental Line.

Announcement of the combination of New York Central, Northwestern and Union Pacific railroads into the first real transcontinental line is expected in a short time.

Soldiers Die in Earthquake.

Four hundred and seventy Gurkha soldiers, hurled alive by the collapse of their barracks in Dharmala, India, during the recent earthquake, perished.

Vienna Professor a Suicide.

Dr. Richard Heintzel, professor of philology at the university in Vienna, committed suicide by shooting. The professor's act is attributed to ill health.

Directors Oppose Hyde's Plan.

Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at a meeting in New York agreed to the plan for the mutualization of the society within two years.

BIG WILL FIGHT ABANDONED.

Mrs. Jones Wister Will Not Begin Suit Against Weightman Estate.

The expected fight in the courts over the will of William Weightman, the Philadelphia millionaire, who left his great fortune of \$100,000,000 to his daughter, Mrs. Anne M. Weightman Walker, making her probably the richest woman in America, is not to materialize. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jones Wister, who threatened to bring the case into the courts in an effort to break the will, has abandoned her fight for a share of the millions of her father-in-law, whose fortune was made in the drug trade. Mrs. Wister's first husband was William Weightman, Jr., the son of the venerable millionaire, and it was in behalf of the four daughters that she fought the suit. She threatened to make a contest over the estate. Mr. Weightman made no provision for his grandchildren in his will. His entire wealth going to his daughter, Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Wister's claims, according to a lawyer interested in the case, were that a codicil had been added to Mr. Weightman's will and that she had a letter from Mr. Weightman promising \$100,000,000 to each of the grandchildren. She claimed she received a proposal of marriage from Mr. Weightman shortly after the death of his son, who was her first husband, and that Mr. Weightman's illness ten years ago, just before he made his will, had impaired his mind.

Mrs. Wister's daughters were much opposed to their mother making a fight over the will, preferring to lose their share to exhibiting a skeleton that was known to exist in the family in court, and this is declared to be the reason for her giving up the fight. Mrs. Walker and her attorneys profess to believe that Mrs. Wister's surrender is because her lawyers have reported that she has no grounds for a suit. For years and years Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Wister have been at swords' points. Mrs. Wister was at one time a great favorite of the old millionaire, but Mrs. Walker seems to have supplanted her entirely before his death.

PREACHES DEMOCRACY.

Secretary Shaw Advises Methodists Against Drawing Class Lines.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw addressed the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in Washington the other day, cautioning the ministers against drawing class lines. He said: "That there is in the United States a very large number of unchurched people is unquestioned. Every congregation, assembly, synod and conference reiterates the question, 'How shall the masses be reached?' and they all adjourn without satisfactorily answering the question. Possibly the highly educated, the admittedly refined and cultured, enjoy being preached to as educated, refined and cultured. But that as it may, I am positive that the poor do not enjoy being addressed as the poor."

NEW YORK.

Bradstreet's report on the general trade conditions of the country follows: Excellent weather, favorable grain crop reports, expansion in industry, well-maintained spring trade, particularly at the West, enlarging retail confidence in the future are comparatively satisfactory features demanding notice this week. Special reports from all leading winter and spring wheat sections point to the winter wheat crop having weathered the cold weather in excellent condition. Special reports from 108 cities and towns point to an expenditure for houses, offices, factories and other edifices of \$455,000,000 during the present calendar year. Allowing for prices not yet reported would indicate that the total expenditures for edifices for this year would run well up to \$600,000,000. In addition to this, marked activity in railroad building and heavy orders for equipment fore-shadow an expenditure of probably \$200,000,000 by the railroads, all this pointing to an aggregate expenditure for material and labor of close to \$800,000,000. Relatively, most activity in trade is still noted at the West.

GROWTH OF THE AUTOMOBILE.

U. S. Has as Many as France and Great Britain Combined.

Last year there were imported into the United States 600 foreign-made automobiles, at a valuation of \$9,600,000. While the number of cars imported was greater than in the previous year, the percentage of increase did not keep pace with the increase in the total number used. On the other hand, we exported last year about \$2,000,000 worth of cars, largely of the runabout type, which seems to be finding favor in Europe. It is not likely that this sum will be greatly increased until after the manufacturers have caught up with the home demand—a not very immediate contingency—and have a surplus on hand which must seek a market. About 25,000 automobiles were made in this country, valued at nearly \$20,000,000. New Jersey had 10,000, Massachusetts 6,000. The East leads in the use of the West leads in their production. The State of Michigan is the largest producer, the other States following in the order named—Ohio, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, New York, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois and Missouri.

Few-Line Interviews.

My idea is that the man or the people who put in the most industry will have the most industrial success.—Mr. Choate, United States ambassador in England.

The inability to endure solitude and silence is the pressing curse of modern life.—Arthur Pendennis in "The Books of To-day and Books of Tomorrow."

See that you leave your daughters a good legacy. Teach girls occupations that will pay, so that they are not forced into matrimony for a livelihood.—The Countess Russell.

One might almost think that a man was uninteresting if he had not given way to every passion, and that a woman was not very charming if she retained much modesty.—J. M. Barrie.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

Chicago.

The weekly review of trade published by R. G. Dun & Co. says: Bank exchanges as a measure of the volume of trade emphasize well-maintained progress. A satisfactory gain is seen over the corresponding week last year, and the total for March, 1905, \$95,505,533, is fully 13 per cent larger than for March, 1904, and the greatest monthly aggregate this year.

Financial conditions generally are in good shape, excessive speculation being absent. Money now exhibits a decided tendency toward larger employment, and in assuming an important share of the successful Japanese loan issue the city has become further creditor to foreign nations out of its increasing surplus capital.

Seasonable weather proved an incentive to business operations and activity became more widely diversified, spring merchandising and construction being prominent features. New demands have been large in the leading productive lines, and this has forced unusual consumption of raw material, stocks of iron ore, wood and hides undergoing rapid depletion.

The marketing of grain continued close up to its recent heavy proportions, receipts running 83 per cent over those a year ago, and arrivals were larger in live stock and dairy products. Railroad earnings show much better than for February and testify to extraordinary movement of commodities of all kinds, yet this is accompanied by complaints of vexatious delays in deliveries and shortage of both cars and motive power.

Country buyers appeared in greater number than formerly known. Their views as to trade prospects throughout the interior indicated that the buying power is stronger than heretofore and enlarged consumption of general merchandise inevitable.

Receipts of lumber were 3,222,000 feet, against 3,432,000 feet last week and 29,584,000 feet a year ago. Railroad needs were large in ties and car material and the buying of pine and hard woods caused much activity at the yards. Receipts of hides were 8,042,000 pounds, against 6,345,875 pounds last week and 3,530,722 pounds a year ago.

Agricultural reports were more uniformly agreed as to the excellent condition of growing crops and considerable advance was made in farm work, seeding progressing at many points.

Grain receipts aggregated 6,155,041 bushels, against 6,401,876 bushels last week and 3,350,375 bushels a year ago. The shipments were 3,417,058 bushels, an increase of 29 per cent over those a year ago. Prices, compared with the closings last week, show slight declines in corn and oats, wheat holding steady.

Failures reported in Chicago district number twenty-five, against twenty-four last week and twenty-two a year ago.

World's Largest Floating Dock.

The largest floating steel dry dock in the world, which is being constructed at the dock department of the Maryland Steel Company, at Baltimore, is now nearly complete. It is expected that it will be floated in May. The dock is for the United States government and has been planned to raise the largest vessel in the United States navy. The contract requires that it shall lift a 16,000-ton battleship, but this capacity will be exceeded, and its maximum lifting power will be 20,000 tons. The floating dock contains 11,000 tons of steel and has 2,000,000 rivets. It will require 130 tons of red lead and lined oil to paint it. Its cost is \$1,500,000. It is 500 feet long, 100 feet wide between foundations, 134 feet wide over all and 42 feet high on the side walls clear of the pontoons.

Horrors of Child Marriage.

A case which came before Judge Honore in Chicago divorce court a few days ago illustrates the evils of child marriage in a shocking manner. Mrs. Lizzie Olson asked for a divorce from Andrew Olson, whom she charged with cruelty. She is 20 and he is the mother of five children. She was married to Olson when she was 15.

A Divorce was granted to John H. Crokin.

Crokin, whose wife deserted him six months after they were married in 1908. She was then 13 years old.

The Minister in State's Prison.

J. Frank Cordova, the unfrocked Methodist minister who twice eloped from South River, N. J., with his choir singer, Julia Browne, and who was a couple of weeks ago sentenced to four years' imprisonment for deserting his wife and for assaulting her, has begun his term in prison. He was taken to prison in company with a negro criminal. Each was handcuffed. He sent a message to his foolish sweetheart, bidding her goodbye and urging her to be true to him. His case is to be appealed, and if the appeal is successful he will be placed at liberty.

New York—Cattle, common to prime.

\$4.00 to \$4.45; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.15; corn, No. 2, 46c to 48c; oats, standard, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 1, 70c to 78c; hay, timothy, \$5.50 to \$13.50; prairie, \$5.00 to \$10.50; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 16c; potatoes, 18c to 25c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.07; corn, No. 3 yellow, 46c to 50c; oats, No. 3 white, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 86c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.07 to \$1.10; corn, No. 3, 46c to 48c; oats, No. 2 white, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 1, 83c to 84c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 52c; pork, mess, \$12.72.

Chicago—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.17; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46c to 48c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 83c; clover seed, prime, \$8.20.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$5.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.40; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.10 to \$1.17; corn, No. 2, 52c to 54c; oats, natural, white, 36c to 37c; butter, creamery, 26c to 28c; eggs, western, 15c to 17c.

MORMONISM IS DEFIANT.

Its Missionaries Making an Increased Effort Throughout Country.

Notwithstanding the hard blows aimed at Mormonism in the fledgling missionary branch of that church in preparing for a vigorous campaign for recruits, a Chicago paper asserts. In each of the Western States it maintains headquarters. Orders have been reached here to push the work of proselyting as never before. Last year more than 5,000 missionaries were employed in this work, and this year the total number assigned will not be less than 7,000. Most of the recruits are young men, who report to elders, men grown gray in the service of the church. These missionaries bring to the work zeal and earnestness that mean many converts in the course of the year.

At Salt Lake City and two other points schools are maintained in which the work of personal evangelization is taught. The brightest and best talkers among the younger Mormons are selected for this work. They are specially drilled in the tenets of the faith and are made thoroughly familiar with the Bible and the application of its passages to Mormonism. Before they are sent forth they receive a thorough test and examination.

The Middle West is accounted a good missionary field. Every campaign is carefully planned from headquarters. Men have previously been sent into various parts of a State to spy out profitable territory. If the investigations disclose a Roman Catholic community or one peopled by Europeans with equally tenacious ideas about religion, little time is spent. The most favored sections are those where Norwegians, English, Germans, Swedes and emigrants from Eastern States predominate. It was early discovered that the emigration to those sections was largely from that class of people which found its means too small in the older settled sections to purchase land at prevailing prices—the homesteaders with small means, in other words.

A GREAT WILD ANIMAL PARK

RESULTS OF AUSTIN CORBIN'S NEW HAMPSHIRE EXPERIMENT.

Fenced in Twenty-five Thousand Acres of Worthless Land and Stocked it With Moose, Deer, Elk, Buffalo and Wild Boars—A Profitable Investment and Service to Humanity.

More than twenty years ago when Austin Corbin bought a township of wild land on the banks of the Connecticut River, near Newport, N. H., and fenced it with barbed wire and stocked it with wild game animals, he had no idea of doing any public favor. He was rich. Having full control of the great Reading system of railroads and coal mines and iron furnaces in eastern Pennsylvania, and earning money faster than he could invest it to advantage, he took it into his head that he would like to have a hunting park all to himself; so he bought and fenced 25,000 acres of almost worthless wild land and stocked them with moose and deer and elk and wild boar and buffalo. The barbed wire fence was ten feet high and there were twenty-four miles of it. He built a few lodges to hold his keepers and left the rest to luck.

But that chopped over and abandoned strip of wild timber land has been a most wonderful investment. It has grown up to forest trees which are yielding a big income on the investment from doing no more than to thin out the standing trees so that those which remain may grow faster. The wild boars have multiplied so rapidly that hundreds of them are shot every year by the hunters. The moose and elk are doing nicely and increasing until the herds will soon have to be thinned out to give food for the survivors.

Best of all, the Corbin experiment has proved that buffalo may be made to thrive as far north as Augusta, Me., and no doubt still farther. The original herd was composed of about twenty animals. They were very much exhausted from their long journey by rail when brought to Newport, and for a few years the rate of increase was not encouraging. Some six years ago the herd took a start, since which time the increase has been remarkable. Two years ago, when he had increased the herd to about one hundred, the son of Mr. Corbin gave twenty-five of them to the Zoological Park in New York city, but the experiment did not succeed as well as it should have done and the new herd has done no more than hold its own. Meanwhile the animals in Corbin Park have continued to multiply amazingly.

This last summer there were 160 healthy and happy buffaloes in the park, and if none are killed meantime there will be 500 by 1906. The buffaloes roam all over the preserve during nine months in the year. In the coldest months they are retained within an inclosure of about 1,000 acres, and fed on hay, which is cut on the swale lands of the park. They are provided with shelter of brush, but are not housed at all for the winter. The cost of winter feeding is very slight. As a living buffalo in good condition is worth \$500 or more, and as a single buffalo skin is valued at \$300, the increase in this herd will soon yield revenues enough to pay the whole expense of keeping up the park. This can be done from the surplus stock, and as many animals as the land will support may be kept in perpetuity.

Outside of the money features of the plan, Mr. Corbin did a great service for humanity by proving that, under average care, buffaloes may be made to live out of doors in any of the New England States. From now on any naturalist who wishes to study these animals in their native haunts may go so without having to cross the continent. Mr. Corbin has been dead for a number of years. The fact that he was the head of a great railroad and the other fact that he was the creator of a great system of hotels—these are almost forgotten. But the memory of Corbin Park will endure as a monument to his memory for all time.—Bangor News.

HISTORY OF SHOES.

In No Article of Attire Have More Vagaries Been Shown.

Shoes, or their equivalent, are of a certainty even more ancient than gloves for they were a necessity of locomotion, while the other was but a luxury. Sometimes they were made of skins, sometimes of papyrus, as in Egypt. Often they were gilded and decked with jewels, and the most expert artists of the day were employed to decorate the foot-coverings of wealthy patricians, consuls, emperors and their favorites. In no article of attire have more vagaries been shown. Today lady who desires to be considered in the height of fashion wears shoes pointed as much as a peacock, but in the time of Queen Mary the taste was all the other way, and it was found necessary to issue a royal proclamation prohibiting shoes with toes wider than six inches. But perhaps the most extraordinary development in the way of footwear were the "chopines" introduced by the ladies of Venice to make themselves taller than they really were. The articles were really a kind of stilts made of wood and leather, and sometimes reached the absurd height of twelve inches. Even a trained acrobat would have difficulty in walking on such things, and ordinary women had such trouble with them that when the yam-patted a promenade they required the assistance of a servant at each side and another behind to keep them from falling.—Redfern's "Royal and Historic Shoes."

Snow Ice Cream.

When you were a youngster you made snow ice cream, didn't you? And, of course, being ten, you thought it good—so good that you have wished many a time since you could buy, at almost any price, ice cream that pleased your palate as much. And now do your youngsters make snow ice cream? Do they go out to some great snow bank, dig out

clean snow, and stir it up with cream and sugar and vanilla and beg of you to "taste?" What do you do? Do you forbid them their fun because of the tales you have heard of snow catching all the germs in the air and bringing them to earth with it? Or do you reason that since the children know nothing of germs they can't possibly hurt them? If you do so reason and are blest with a sense of humor, you must have had a good smile at your own inconsistent fear of germs.—Boston Transcript.

The Dentist and the Judge.

In the days when dentistry was not the science it is now the pounding of a hickory plug into the space between the teeth taking the place of modern bridgework, the elder Judge Peckham, who was noted for his picturesque flow of profanity, visited a dentist. The work had hardly started when the Judge began to swear. When the tapping of the hickory plug increased in force his language became more torrid, and when, in time, the dentist gave the final blow the patient arose from the chair and fairly shattered the atmosphere with a word, terrible torrent of profanity. As the Judge passed out the dentist remarked to a waiting patient: "Wasn't it beautiful? It wasn't really necessary to pound half so long, but I so enjoy his infection that I almost pounded the hickory plug into splinters. Wonderful command of language the Judge has!"—Chicago News.

Indian Superstitions.

The Indian believes there are boa constrictors in the streams of North America, and also that the South American tapir lives in North America. He calls the boa constrictor the istach-wah-nayer, and calls the tapir nacas-oh-mar.

The Indian believes he has a cure and preventive for rabies or hydrophobia. He also believes he can cure any snake bite on earth, from a ground rattler to a velvet tail or diamond rattler. An Indian never was known to go mad from a dog bite or die from a rattler's bite, while other races succumb to the venom of a snake or go mad from the bite of a rabid dog.

The Indian, when in battle and fatally wounded, believes that if his medicine man can reach him with his medicine before he dies it will give him instant relief and he will be able to escape from the battlefield. He thinks every man is honest until he finds him out, in which event he loses all confidence in him, and never gets over it.

Suburbanite's "the Day After."

Once upon a time it was fun to go to New York. One felt behind the times not to go. Now the only enjoyable moment while there is to board the train to come home. Instead of feeling behind the times not to go, it is getting far ahead of them to go. It is as much as one can do to keep abreast with the age in Hartford without the additional burden of New York. The hurrying throngs of people, the chaos of department stores, mounted police defending the crossings, standing police with one uplifted hand stopping processions of vehicles, the other bearing you under horses' noses, tooting automobiles and ringing trolleys, the elevated thundering above, the subway rumbling beneath, traffic rolling between, skyscrapers overlooking the tumult and the whole pervaded by an atmosphere of greed, recklessness and danger, make New York a modern inferno.—Hartford Times.

No Chance for an Argument.

"George," said Mrs. McQuillan to her little son, who was teasing his sister by the fire, "I suppose you get the credit for sweeping the snow off our front walk."

"I reckon I do, Cynthia," responded George.

"And you know you don't do a lick of it. You know I do it myself."

"You do, Cynthia. There can't be any doubt about that."

"Well, what sort of man do you think you are?"

"I'm a blamed small specimen of a man, Cynthia," said George, still serenely teasing his sister. "I have no doubt I am meaner and more contemptible than you think. Lord love you, Cynthia, you can't get into any argument with me on that proposition. I'm the laziest, good for nothing, orneriest, dog-gone man in the neighborhood. If it wasn't that I've got such a good wife I'd go and blow my worthless brains out. Super ready yet, dear?"—Chicago Tribune.

Just for Toothache.

The blade of a digging hoe was supported horizontally on two bricks and a fire kindled on the ground beneath it. In the middle of the hoe was a small heap of the seeds of a nut. A shell having a hole in the top, a piece of bamboo was stuck on to the shell over the hole by a lump of clay. As vapor issued from the bamboo tube the patient inhaled this by placing his lips to the top. Then he spat into a bucket of water, and then again inhaled the vapor. After a quarter hour's treatment the patient and a friend said they could see the "tooth-ache worm" in the water.

And here's a modern Chinese recipe for "painless extraction." Cook well the bones of a rat, pulverize and apply to tooth. If it is forceful that the tooth is to come out this will bring it; if not it will become more firmly fixed than ever.—Sumatra Straits Budget.

Pittsburgh.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has learned that the legal name of one of its chief tributary cities is "Pittsburgh," and has given orders to add the "h" to the name when the road has occasion to print it. On hotel registers the name is usually written "Pitts" or "Pitzg." There seems to be an opening here for a poet to point out that the drummer writes no final "h," but he gets there all the same, which is, after all, the chief function of the railroad.—Harper's Weekly.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Berrien County Old People Lose Their Property—Girl's Heart Displaced by Lightning—Arenac County Courthouse Damaged by Fire.

The death of their daughter cost Henry and Louisa Glass, a highly respected couple of Pilestone township, Berrien county, all of their property. They charge death on the part of their daughter, Josephine, and filed a bill in chancery asking the court to cancel a deed to a valuable fruit farm and again give them the title to it. The bill of complaint recites a pitiful story. Ida Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Glass, was dangerously ill, and "just to cheer and encourage her" they executed a joint deed to their farm to the young couple. A mortgage was to cover the property and the deed not to be recorded until after the death of the old people. Mrs. Ross died, and the day following the funeral the young widow induced the old lady to give him the deed, and with-out delay he had it recorded. Soon after he again remarried, and now it is asserted that the old people are penniless.

Girl's Heart Displaced.

Members of the St. Joseph medical fraternity, after a careful over-look of the case of Miss Mabel Rogers, a well-known young woman of that city, who died the other night from an affection of the heart. It is stated that while working as an operator in a St. Joseph telephone exchange she was so frightened by a flash of lightning which coursed along the wires that her heart was displaced. Gradually she was taken with pains and for two weeks has been in intense agony, her heart beats constantly growing more rapid until just before death 182 pulsations per minute were registered.

Courthouse Damaged by Fire.

The Arenac county courthouse in Standish was seriously damaged by a fire. It originated from some unknown cause between the ceiling and the third floor, about 10 o'clock of Wednesday morning. The fire went up through the partitions and burned fiercely in the garret for at least half an hour. The building was saved by the prompt and energetic action of the fire department and the fact that it was covered by a slate roof. All the books, papers, furniture and records were removed, some of them being damaged. The loss is \$2,000, fully covered by insurance.

Suicide Police Murderer.

The mutilated corpse of Donald J. Teller has been found in a clump of brushwood near the village of Whitefish. About four months ago Albert Newkirk was found murdered and it was alleged that Teller was the murderer. The finding of his body with a double-barreled shotgun pointing toward the corpse led the officials to believe that after killing Newkirk with one cartridge Teller committed suicide with the other. Wounds were found on the body indicating suicide.

Initiation Rather Too Strenuous.

Herbert Lake, a student of the Grand Rapids high school, has been ill for a month as a result of a fall, and a strong initiation given him when he became a member of the My Delta Sigma, a high school Greek letter fraternity. Fainting after the 90th degree had been given, he was assisted home by the degree team, and has since been hovering between the hospital and an invalid's chair at his home.

Finds Wansley a Suicide.

The coroner's jury decided that Warren Wansley, who died at a hotel in Hillsdale the other day, committed suicide. Mrs. Myrtle Julian, the woman who was with him, testified that she wrote the note found in his room at his dictation, but did not believe that he would commit suicide, as he had frequently spoken of his wife before. The jury acquitted her of all blame.

Minor State Matters.

The Hon. Nathan L. Lapeer, burgess, has been told by John C. Ready of Port Huron. The consideration was \$8,000.

Beatrice, the 5-year-old daughter of Mrs. Daily of Bay City, was drowned in a cistern in the rear of Mrs. Daily's home.

Frank Byers of Harlan, Iowa, a student in the University of Michigan, was drowned while canoeing on the Huron river at Ann Arbor.

Frank Dingle and James Poppus are supposed to have been drowned off Point Aux Pins, near Saint Ignace, Marie by falling through the ice.

Fire destroyed the clothing and furniture store of John & William J. Middle, at the corner of State and Michigan. The loss is estimated at \$8,000, with \$8,000 insurance. The fire was confined to the building.

Fire in the Gilbert block at Grand Rapids caused \$125,000 damage, and started a panic among the occupants. A number of women were rescued by the firemen with ladders, while others escaped down the fire escapes.

George Haight of London township was adjudged insane by the probate court and taken to Kalamazoo by Sheriff Paul. The case is now in the hands of the court. It is said he sometimes smoked as many as 125 in a day. He is 23 years old.

While trying to escape from one locomotive, Michael Steppach and his son stepped in front of another in the yards of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railway in Calumet. The older Steppach was killed almost instantly. His son, aged 21, sustained serious injuries, but will probably survive, though he may lose one leg.

Fire completely destroyed the large brick school at Erie. Loss \$4,000, partly covered by insurance. A political meeting was held at the school the previous night, and it is thought that a burning cigar caused the fire.

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of Muskegon of Richard Dohm, 14 years of age, and Carl Dykhouse, 12 years of age, who stole tools, sold them, purchased small arms, arsenals, guns, knives and ammunition, then bought tickets for Chicago, intending to invade the West and realize the life depicted in yellow novels.

Charles Scott, aged 30 years, and Ray Scott, aged 19, of St. Charles, have been drowned in the marsh near that place while duck hunting. A storm that came up suddenly captured their skiff.

Karl Schneider, the 2-year-old son of William Schneider of Harbor, was caught under a street roller and terribly crushed, but the doctors have hopes of the child's recovery.

The home of George W. Peters, four miles east of Carleton, burned to the ground. Herbert R. Kirkland of Trenton had just moved upon the place. Loss \$2,000, with \$800 insurance.

James J. Hurley, who died in Flint, left a bequest of \$20,000 to found a hospital for the city. In addition he left \$500 each to ten churches in the city. He had no relatives in this country.

Horace W. Higelow, aged 70 years, for thirty years a resident near Owosso, died of a broken heart. He had been in poor health many months and was so grieved at the death of his wife on March 24 that his mourning caused his death.

Another dynamite cartridge was found on the street railway track at Oscoda. The dynamite had been passed over and ground flat by a car, but failed to explode owing to the cold which froze the cartridge.

A mystery developed in Holland with the arrival from Las Vegas, N. M., of the body of Charles DeFeeter. Relatives of the young man stated that he had been killed in a railroad wreck. When the body arrived the words "died of gunshot wound" were found pencilled on the rough box inclosing the casket. The parents and friends have started an investigation.

Although Houghton has a population of only 6,000, each resident, man, woman or child, is worth \$900, according to the statement of deposits in the two banks of the town. The total deposits in the two institutions are \$5,400,000. It is believed this record is unequalled anywhere in the country. In Houghton county nine banks and a trust company have deposits of \$120,000,000, giving the 75,000 inhabitants \$1600 per capita.

Warren D. Belding, a widower 50 years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn of his brother, Charles M. Belding, in Ann Arbor. For years Mr. Belding had been an intense sufferer with asthma. A short time ago his old boyhood friend, Wesley Hicks, died. A few days ago, when Frank Byers, the student, was drowned he remarked, "I wish it was me." It is evident that the two incidents preyed upon his mind and he determined to take his life.

Part of the trammers at the Franklin Junior mine at Houghton gave up the strike and returned to work under police protection. The trammers, making no claim, are still at the mine. The mine is still idle and the trammers at the Wolverine mine returned to work after half hour's strike will make the same demands a little later. The labor trouble is being followed by the Western Federation of Miners, which has secured a fast hold on the copper district during the past fifteen months.

Mrs. C. H. Hackley, widow of the late Muskegon philanthropist, is said to be dying. She has been ill for some time. She was only a question of a few days. Recently she began Christian Science treatment, taking about treatment from C. M. Adams, a healer at Battle Creek. She desisted from all medical treatment the next afternoon, when her sufferings became so intense that she summoned her physician. Her condition had become so grave that a specialist from Chicago was summoned.

Some time ago two men in the employ of the State of Michigan, looking for inheritance tax matters in the country. As a result of their work administrators and heirs in eighteen estates were cited to appear in the probate court. In one estate it is claimed that there is a tax due of about \$150. The estate has been discharged. C. H. Whitman of Lansing was looking after the interests of the State and its claims. The administrators and their bondsmen can be held for the tax, and as a result some of the administrators are on the anxious seat.

It took the supervisors of Lapeer county an hour and a half to find the three members of the poor board. John H. Hovever of Lapeer, John H. Deo of North Branch and Marvin Welch of Inlay City, guilty of habitual and willful neglect of duty and gross negligence. Resolutions were adopted removing them from office. The following were appointed to fill the vacancies on the poor board: W. E. Myers of Lapeer, Gibson Miller, North Branch, and Dr. D. V. York of Inlay City. The matter of appointing a new superintendent of the poor has been left to the consideration of the new board of supervisors.

The famous Frieske divorce suit in Owosso has come to an end. Mrs. Marie Frieske, who refused to stay in the same house with her husband, was granted a decree, a valuable home in Owosso and several thousand dollars. H. C. Frieske, former bank president, brick manufacturer, member of the board of public works, prominent in church and lodge, put his wife in the Pontiac asylum, secured a divorce and then went to Los Angeles with Adelaide L. Frieske, his second wife. The divorce was granted by the Supreme Court set aside the decree given him and ordered a rehearing, with the above result.

It is believed that James Colgin of Ewen is the champion wolf hunter of the State. In a single day he bagged thirteen, and his work netted him close to \$400. Colgin got a quantity of snout, which he had cut up and in each chunk of which he had placed a trypsinine, and he had a party of hunters. The following day Colgin found that the bait had been effective. He also ran into a pack of about twenty-five of the animals chasing deer, and opening fire with his rifle he was successful in killing several of the wolves. Altogether, he located thirteen wolf carcasses, and believes from indications that two more wolves were numbered. The reward for each wolf is a bounty of \$22 for each wolf, and he is disposing of the pelts for \$6 each, making \$28 for each animal.

Circuit Court Commissioner Edwards, in reviewing the case of the State Tax Commission vs. Chas. H. Klumme of Lagrange township, for willful neglect of duty, finds that Klumme is not guilty.

The Mac-Sim-Bar Co., a stock company with capital of \$150,000, has been organized in Otsego, and will build a mill at once to manufacture specialties purchased, supplied, and shipped by mail. The officers are: President, M. B. McClelland; vice president, S. W. Simpson; secretary, R. W. Reynolds; treasurer, George E. Bardeen.

The work of the appraisers of the estate of Charles H. Hackley, the Muskegon philanthropist, will show that he was not only kind to his home city but to the extent of several millions of dollars, but that he was also generous with his gifts. It is understood that the estate includes about a quarter of a million of practically worthless paper, largely representing notes on which he loaned money. The computation of worthless paper has been a serious obstacle to the work of appraising the estate, and the appraisers have not yet succeeded in striking a figure which will represent the sum total of it. However, they think it will exceed \$300,000.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

Bill Signed by Governor.

Gov. Warner has signed the following bills:

Disorganizing the Grand Rapids Hydraulic Co.

Limiting the amount of liability of hotelkeepers for lost baggage.

Protecting fish in Otsego lake.

Reducing the number of Kent county Circuit Court commissioners from two to one.

Providing that it shall take a two-thirds vote of supervisors to change the boundaries of townships, instead of a majority vote.

Amending the Detroit charter as to funds to be used for the payment of interest on city debts.

Prohibiting catching of trout in Pipe and Danance creeks, Oceana county, for five years.

Providing for a deficit of \$2,004 for the Coldwater schools.

Permitting the Council and board of estimates of Detroit to increase the amount that may be expended for the public library.

Providing for the township drain assessors in Wayne, Kent and Allegan counties.

Authorizing Escabe and Springwells, Wayne county, to issue \$20,000 bonds to build a new bridge over the River Rouge.

Providing for a new school district in Adams township, Houghton county.

Providing that the Wayne county canvassing board shall accept the report of the central counting board for Detroit.

Anti-Cigarette Bill Passed.

Representative Ming's bill making the sale, manufacture or possession of cigarettes unlawful and providing a minimum penalty of \$25 fine for the violation of the law, passed the House with but one dissenting voice, that of Representative Grosvenor of Wayne. The mere having in one's possession of tobacco or papers intended to be used for cigarettes is made a misdemeanor. The bill providing for the punishment of college "hazards" was passed by a vote of 91 to 3.

The measure makes the use of nitrate of silver by high school students in making bees a crime of the degree of misdemeanor and provides a penalty of five years in State prison or \$500 fine or both.

No Consumptive's Hospital.

Senators Turner and Mackay, a majority of the Committee on Public Health, refused to report out the Morris bill appropriating \$100,000 for a State consumptive hospital, though Chairman Glasgow favored the bill. Senator Morris had a hot discussion about the matter with Senator Turner, who is a physician, but the latter refused to change his mind. "There would be no use of passing a bill for \$100,000, or even \$500,000, as proposed by the House," said Mr. Turner, "as Governor Warner would certainly veto it. My plan is to donate some State land in a high, dry spot, where patients could be treated."

Wardens Oppose Manzelman's Scheme.

Representative Manzelman's bill to change the system of employing convicts in State prisons, so that all the work would be done by State account, received a rather black eye before the House committee on State affairs, when Wardens Vincent, Fisher and Russell of the three State prisons, as well as several members of the boards of control of those institutions, all spoke in opposition to the measure. These officials deplored such competition with free labor as prison work offers, but they said it was the worst system. They developed, furthermore, that Manzelman's plan would not be practical.

Trap Net Bill Passed.

Representative Canfield on Wednesday jumped upon Representative Ming's bill repealing the act which prohibits the use of submerging trap nets in the State, claiming that the fish traps are opposing the measure and that the bill took away all the protection of the sporting fish. Mr. Ming replied with letters which claimed to show that the "trust" interests were actually supporting the bill. The debate lasted over an hour and the bill carried by a vote of 57 to 29.

See Gets Money to Spend.

As a result of several weeks of work the Senate Finance Committee has passed a bill making a State appropriation for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the completion of the Soo ship canal, which is to take place in July. The amount was set from \$25,000 to \$15,000. Senators Ashby, Fyfe, Jones, Seelye and Yeomans voted no, but the bill was given immediate effect.

Appointments by Gov. Warner.

Gov. Warner has made the appointment of James Maceum of Saginaw as a member of the board of control of the Michigan employment institution for the blind, in place of Thos. Jackson of the same city, resigned, and that of Alex. Boiss of Saginaw, as a member of the board of examiners of horsehoers.

Solons Increase Their Pay.

The House on Wednesday passed a joint resolution to change the salaries paid members of the Legislature from \$3 per day to \$500 per year. It is believed that the people will ratify the amendment, and that legislative sessions hereafter will be materially shortened in consequence.

Wider Power for Electric Railroads.

Representative Elchorn has introduced a bill giving electric railways the power of eminent domain in the condemnation of rights of way, putting them in the same class in that respect as steam railways.

Would Save Farmers Much Money.

Representative Lane is anxious for the Senate to pass his bill repealing the act which provides for the printing of annual crop reports. The reports printed each spring are ancient history by the time they reach the farmer, and are said to be practically valueless. Each year the State has been put to \$10,000 expense in printing, and each township had to pay for the collection of the statistics. The repeal of the statute will not only save the State money, but will save money for the taxpayers in the rural districts.

Anti-Sunday Hunting Bill Passed.

Senator Seelye's bill prohibiting Sunday hunting in Oakland county passed the Senate. Senators Fyfe and Sheldon voted against it, saying they did not think it right to drive the Sunday hunters out of Oakland into other counties.

Early Birds.

"What are those birds chattering about so fiercely under the window?"

"It sounds to me like bird profanity. Somebody must have been fooling them with a fairy tale about the early spring."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR APRIL 16, 1905.

The Supper at Bethany.—John 12: 1-11.

Golden Text.—She hath done what she could.—Mark 14:8.

We come now to an incident in the life of our Lord which is wonderfully enlightening in regard to the way in which God regards our efforts to show love to Him. He accepts and honors all gifts and all acts of service which are the expression of a humble, penitent, loving heart. The question of the wisdom of the act or gift, or of the good to be directly accomplished by it, which is so important in our eyes, does not weigh at all in God's balances against the character of the impulse from which the act springs.

This is a very important lesson for our practical, matter-of-fact age. It is one that the church has scarcely even begun to learn.

The religion of Christ is a religion of absolute liberty as regards methods. There are no rules to tell us how we must show love to God and to man. If the love is there, if it is earnest enough to make us anxious to deny ourselves in some way in order to be able to serve God and to do good to men, then the question of the form of service and the ways in which we are to do good is left to our own discretion entirely. Of course, if we are really anxious to serve God we shall seek His guidance in this as in other matters, but God gives us servants generally by quickening their own perceptions and enlightening their own understandings.

Notes.

Verse 1.—We are now at the last week in Christ's life, and it is early spring. Jesus, with the thought of the death He was to die hereinafter upon Him fortified Himself against the ordeal in many ways. Principally He sought strength, as we shall see, from God; but He also tried harder than ever to get into intimate touch with man and to call forth the sympathy of His friends and followers. He was doing this for a purpose. It was a great help to Him in accepting death to feel that individual men and women loved Him, and to see in a few people such results of His work as He looked for in peoples of all countries and all ages. For we are not to forget for a moment that our Lord had a human as well as a divine nature. He needed a human sympathizer to help Him through the fiery ordeal.

This feast was held in the house of Simon the leper, as Matthew tells us. As lepers were not allowed to live in their homes but were compelled to live in camps specially provided it is likely enough that Simon was cured of that he was a leper. Simon's tradition says he was Martha's husband, but had died before this time. More commonly he is supposed to have been the father of Martha and Mary and Lazarus.

Verse 2.—The making of the supper was an expression of love. No doubt it was a more elaborate affair than an everyday meal.

Verse 3.—The "ointment" was probably a fine oil beautifully perfumed by extract from a plant called spikenard or spiced nard. Matthew and Mark tell us that Mary poured the ointment on the head of Jesus, and John says she poured it on His feet. She must have been both.

Verse 4.—A wicked heart is self-deceiving. Jesus very probably thought he was speaking truly. He, no doubt, congratulated himself on his care for the poor. And all the while he was rotten at the core and altogether unfitted to judge the actions of those who had warm, true hearts.

Jesus is a type. Those who are ready to find fault with the expression with which others give to their love are the ones who are themselves lacking in love, and therefore know nothing of its ways or of what may be right for it to do.

Verse 5.—The R. V. makes a notable change. It reads: "Jesus therefore said, Suffer her to keep it against the day of My burying." That may imply that Mary had still some of the ointment left, and Jesus may have intended to tell her how she might use the rest of it.

The worth of this ointment may perhaps best be shown by saying it would have taken a day laborer's wages for about a year to buy it. A "penny" (denarius) a day was ordinary wages.

Jesus was far from being unsympathetic toward the poor and their sufferings. It was necessary to do things in some sort of perspective. And for Mary to have weighed the needs of the poor against the needs of Jesus and of her own heart would have been to see things all out of proportion. Love enlightened her as to the way to serve both God and her fellow men. And many a human being who has felt like making some expression of love for God and man would look upon as extravagant must have been grateful for Mary's example and for the Lord's approval of it.

Verses 9-11.—The common people (verse 9, R. V.) are here contrasted with the chief priests. Then as now it was easier for the poor in goods and the poor in spirit to accept Jesus than for those who had wealth or power. Over quite as much as wealth gave the chief priests a good opinion of themselves, and a good opinion of one's self is about the greatest obstacle to coming humbly to Jesus. The only way of approach to Him is in humility.

Church and Clergy.

The Philippine Christian Advocate now issues an edition entirely in English.

Rev. John B. Mancho (colored) of Columbus, S. C., has moved for Cuba his old home, to enter upon episcopal work there.

The Rev. George Whitefield Mead of the First Presbyterian church of Newport, R. I., has declined the call from the Gunton temple of Washington, D. C.

The Rev. John Cuckson, formerly of the Arlington Street church, Boston, has been asked to accept the pastorate of Henry H. Rogers' new dollar memorial church at New Bedford.

The Rev. J. E. Abbott, D. D., a missionary of the American board in Bombay, has been appointed by the Marathi mission to assist in the arrangements for the republication of the Bible dictionary.

The

Crawford Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50
Three Months......25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 13.

There Are Things to Do

THERE are always things to do. It is by doing things that we get results. In any and every line of human activity it is the same. The man who does things gets there. Things must be done if we would win.

There are certain things that should be done at certain times—things that seem to fit in and fill certain periods. The doing of things at the right time brings better results—the results we expect. The doing of the right thing at the right time brings the right result—the highest achievement of rational existence. Perhaps we should add that it should be done right.

The combination of doing right the right thing at the right time to secure the right result—here we have what constitutes sound judgment and all those conditions that spell success.

It is with towns and villages as with individuals. Right results come from right doing the right thing at the right time. The community is simply the individual multiplied. Only that when in this multiplied capacity it does things—rightly, of course—it achieves vastly more in proportion than is possible to the individual.

For the individual to cease doing things—to fall by the wayside—to stop and lay down the burden and make no effort to achieve, is shameful.

For the community to lie dormant—to cease to progress and grow and develop—that is to say, to do all those things that are in its power to achieve the highest degree of progress and growth—is more shameful and more to be condemned than the same failure in the individual, because, while in the individual such action, or want of action, is a crime against himself and some small portion of the community—in the community it is a crime against every individual in the community as well as the community itself.

All this is prelude—a sort of foreword. The point is that Grayling and Crawford county stand today in front of what seems the right thing to do to bring the right result—that is to say, in front of an opportunity.

To those citizens of the village and county who have their hands upon affairs it must be plain that now is the time to do things that will push ahead the wheels of progress and advancement. They must know, too, that in the attempt to do this right thing they will have behind them now practically a united community, and that these conditions are best calculated to bring about results.

Since the recomittal and practical disposal of the Stone primary bill, a bill framed from the provisions of two bills, one by Mr. Ivory and one by Mr. Deable, both members of the election committee, and now known as the Ivory-Deable bill, has been introduced and referred to that committee. It provides for party registration, and the holding of primaries for all parties in all counties on the same day. These primaries leaving it optional with each party in any congressional district or smaller political division for the nomination of candidates by direct vote, or for the election of delegates to nominating conventions, as the parties shall demand by petition of a percentage of the voters registered therein. Thus one party in a certain county or district, town or city might employ one method and another party in the same jurisdiction might employ the other method at the same time and place. This would be carrying out to the fullest degree the option principle for which the republicans contended in the last campaign, and it is the measure preferred by Governor Warner, who, however, stands by his pledge to sign whatever primary election bill the legislature shall in its wisdom enact.

A bill is in preparation to provide a sanitarium for the free treatment of consumption. There is no question that from a purely economic standpoint such an institution that could produce good results would be a profitable investment. Its conservation of the productive forces of the state would far outmeasure all its cost, and well justify it without any appeal to the humane and benevolent considerations. Other states are experimenting hopefully with institutions for the open-air care—one in Illinois makes most gratifying reports—and they seem to have demonstrated that we have here at home all of the climatic conditions that are needed. If that is true the money that the people spend in seeking those conditions in distant states would equip a sanitarium in every county. The Indiana legislature has lately appropriated \$137,000 for an institution for that state, and a conference on the subject will be held in Detroit next week.

Crawford County's Future

As near as can be ascertained about a hundred and eighty homesteaders' excursion tickets were sold for the first excursion, which was fixed for last week. These tickets were sold to some eight or ten different points—say ten. Grayling as one of these points should have had her share—at least eighteen should have stopped here. "I don't think but one other besides myself got off here at Grayling," said Mr. Appleby of Lenawee county, "and I had no very definite idea of buying land here when I started. Grayling was among the towns the tickets were sold to, and as I knew nothing about any of them and took the trip just to look at the country, I thought one place would do as well as another." Mr. Appleby remained here until Monday and got out into the Beaver Creek neighborhood and over near Portage lake. He expressed the opinion before going that the country is all right, and that all we need is the people. "I saw a good deal better land up there in the hardwood than I have got on my place, and I've made a comfortable living off mine for the past thirty years or more. There's lots worse soil in our section that pays as farming land than all that section between the hardwood and the lake is as near as I can judge. All you need is the farmers. You've got the rest, far as I can see."

We have got the rest—when are we going to go after the farmers?

More Home Evidence; A Bit About Markets

HOWEVER we may look at this question of making an effort to get settlers into the county, it must be admitted, on the evidence already in, by any fair-minded man, that we need not hold back on the ground that the advantages we can offer are doubtful or questionable, so far as the possibilities of our soils are concerned.

"Following is a letter from a former well-known resident, containing statements based on actual experience, that are sufficient to settle any such misgivings. I am glad the writer raises the question of markets, as it has been my intention to discuss that phase of the case at an early date.

"It will perhaps be better to give the letter and the writer's views on the market question and beyond that to present the other side of the case. Here it is:

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., April 1, 1905.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:

I was just reading your article in the last issue, headed "Why Not Try?" and it set me to thinking of my past experience in the twenty years I spent in Crawford county.

Let me tell you of some things I have seen and done there. To begin with: Four years ago this coming summer I saw grown on the farm of C. W. West as fine a field of dent corn as I ever saw grow in the state. It was simply immense.

The same year I saw a field of rye on the light sandy farm of J. H. Burton that was as fine a field of rye as I ever saw. And it was the fifth successive crop on that field.

I had nine and a half acres of mixed clover, timothy and alsike, that yielded me twenty-four tons of hay in one season, actual baled weight, besides a lot of good fall pasture for my cattle.

One year I sold from one acre of ground one hundred dollars worth of potatoes and thirty dollars worth of cabbage; besides I had forty bushels of potatoes, and cabbage for my own family use. This sounds like a dream, but it is a solid fact. It goes to prove the fact that the soil is not to blame.

Then what is the matter? Let me tell you for the good of those who are there and also those who may come there. The business men of means are to blame. Why? For not creating markets for the produce raised. If someone who has the money and ability to do it would buy and ship potatoes and other farm produce as they do in other places you would see a change for the better at once. Then a man could drive to town with a load and sell it without hawking it on the streets.

I speak from experience. I tried one year to raise pieplant and winter onions for the market with the result that although I had finer pieplant and onions than was on the market, I could not sell them because they shipped them in from Bay City. Well, it was a very good thing for some of the poor settlers recently come in, for I went out of business and they carried away onions and pieplant by the bags full.

The last year I lived there I sold thirty-five dollars worth of potatoes from one acre, and there was thirty bushels left at digging time, besides what my family ate through the summer. The most of them I peddled on the streets of Grayling.

Let the business men do their part and get a market started so the farmer can sell all he raises without any trouble, and you may see me back there again.

I consider the land there is much better than it is near Traverse City, but here there is a market for anything and everything.

GEORGE E. METCALF.

"Mr. Metcalf's idea that all that ails us is the lack of markets seems to me to be half stating the case and that wrong end to and entirely misleading. It should be put something like this: What ails us is that we have nothing to market.

"And we have nothing—comparatively—to market because we have so few farmers to raise it. This country was opened and has been run for and by the lumber interests. Even now when the glory of the lumbering interests has dwindled, you can market anything that looks like a saw log, and they'll pay cash for a piece of cedar 16 inches long and 8 thick, or a bit of hardwood big enough to make a dowel pin.

"But as for farm produce there has never been any way to get it here except to ship it in. That is to say, in anything like quantities to meet the home demand or establish a market price.

"Let us take a little broader view of the situation than that of a personal experience standpoint, which as Mr. Metcalf puts it, is certainly bad enough and very discouraging.

"Our total population is about 4,000 for the county; for Grayling about 1,800, for Frederic 500, for Hardgrove and other mill settlements say 300 more, or a total urban population of 2,600. This leaves 1,400 for the county outside the towns and villages. Of this take off a good half for the workers in the lumber and cedar camps, etc., and we have a total farm population of only 700. Divide this by five, the average size of families and we have a total of 140—presumably pretty close to the actual number living on farms in the county.

"Another element enters here. A good third of this 140 are practically new-comers—who have been here periods varying from one to three years, most of them without adequate capital, and who have not yet had time for clearing, fencing, etc., sufficient to place them in the ranks of the producers who have some surplus to sell.

"It will be seen that the number of farmers who have produce to sell in any amount is reduced to less than a hundred. These, of course, are widely scattered in isolated groups all over the county. Some of them trade at one point and some at another.

"It will be readily apparent that with such conditions—actually our total product of foodstuffs would hardly feed our whole population one month out of the twelve—it would be impossible to make or establish markets in the sense Mr. Metcalf indicates.

"Again the source of the home supply being so limited and precarious, while the demand is constant and urgent, the merchant buys from outside, orders ahead and in quantities to meet his trade. Thus it sometimes happens that with perishable stuff, such as pieplant and winter onions, an occasional experience such as Mr. Metcalf mentions, may be possible. Even then the difficulty is one that might easily be remedied by contracting ahead or by the raiser himself shipping out the product.

"On the other hand even the present conditions offer the local farmers many advantages. Hay from his wagon sold on the street today at \$12 per ton, while the farmer a hundred miles south sells the same hay baled at \$8, and still further south, where the land is worth \$60 to \$100 an acre and yields no more, the hay brings but \$6.50 or \$7.

"The same holds good with practically every staple product of the farm. Apples brought 30 cents a bushel here last fall when they felt good over getting 20 cents below; not a local farmer, it is believed, sold a potato for less than 35 cents a bushel, while they got down to 10 or 15 cents below.

"So it will be seen it is not a jug-handled condition entirely. But I have reached the limit of my space without touching several important phases of this market question and must present them another time.

"Do not forget the main point is to bring in the settlers. Isn't it about time for somebody to suggest some practical action?



BAKING POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

PRIDE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Land Office at Marquette, Mich.
March 9, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford county, Michigan, at Grayling, Michigan, on April 24, 1905, viz: Homestead application No. 10,137, of Oliver B. Scott, for the e 1/4 of sec. 17, and ne 1/4 of sec. 18, town 25, n. r. 1 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Hancock of South Branch township, Mich.; Joseph H. Nichols of South Branch township, Mich.; Joseph Scott of South Branch township, Mich.; and Henry Pearsall of Richfield township, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

mar 16-6w

Probate Notice.

Order for Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1905.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John C. Hanson.
Jacob W. Hanson, having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to himself or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered that the 25th day of April, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper published and circulating in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, apr 6-4w Judge of Probate.

Sale of State Tax Lands.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
Auditor General's Department,
Lansing, April 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands situated in the county of Crawford, bid off to the state for taxes of 1901 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said county, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction by said Treasurer, at the county seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the annual tax sale, if not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands.

JAMES B. BRADLEY, Auditor General.

The Median Age.

The Buffalo Times points to the statistics collected by the national census bureau in the volume edited by Allyn A. Young, Ph. D., entitled "A Discussion of Age Statistics," as a refutation of the fear of race suicide, by President Roosevelt, and the dogma of enforced death by Dr. Osler. Dr. Young's summary of results shows among other things an increase in longevity in the United States. The median age of the aggregate population of continental United States—that is, the age which exactly divides the population into halves—is 22.85 years. One-half the population is above that, the other half below it. This is a great advance over the median age a century ago, which was 15.97. Since 1820 the advance each decade has been on an average about two-thirds over the previous advance.

The median age of the population living in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants is about three and a half greater than the population in the smaller cities and in the rural districts. The reason for this is that there is a higher birth rate in the rural districts, while the younger adult population throngs to the cities.

The median age in the North Atlantic and western states is higher than in the South Atlantic and south central states. This fact indicates that with all the severity of the northern winters followed by inclement springs, the climate at the north is more favorable to health than is that of the southern states with all their mildness.

The tendency to a decreasing birth rate is offset by the advance of the median age. The statistics make a good showing in the United States and should allay any anxiety regarding race suicide and the ending of man's usefulness at 40.

Subscribe and pay for the "Avalanche." Only \$1.00 per year.

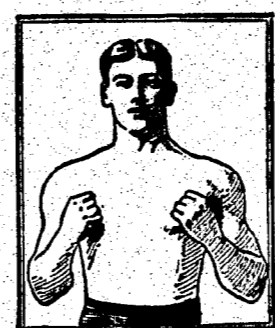
Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Leading Dealers in
Dry Goods,
Furnishing Goods,
Groceries, Shoes,
Hardware, Flour, Feed.

Also Dealers in
Logs, Lumber, Shingles, Lath,
Paint, Glass, Nails, Putty and
Building Material of every kind.

Farmers, call
And get prices before disposing of
your products and profit
thereby.

RESTORED TO MANHOOD



DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

The New Method Treatment of Drs. K. & K. has restored thousands of weak, diseased men to robust manhood. No matter how many doctors have failed to cure you, give our treatment a fair trial and you will never regret it. We guarantee all cases we accept for treatment. Not a dollar need be paid unless cured for you can pay after you are cured. Dr. K. & K. established 25 years. We treat Varicose, Nervous Debility, Stricture, Blood Diseases, Kidney Bladder and Urinary Diseases. If unable to call, write for Question Blank for Home Treatment. Consultation Free.

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNLESS CURED.

Every Man

WITH
\$10.00 in His Pocket

Can make a safe investment
in our

Suit Sale

and get the biggest dividends in value that he
ever had.

We put on sale 100 styles of \$10.00, 12.00 and 15.00 all wool suits at \$10.00. Every thread in these fine suits are all wool. Think of buying all wool finely tailored suits at \$10! Where else outside of this extraordinary price store can you duplicate it? You can't.

We also have the largest line of Ladies' Spring Dress Goods ever displayed in Grayling.

For up-to-date Ladies' and Men's Shoes call at
at our Store.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor!

Originator and Introducer of
Fine Garments for Men.

If you could see yourself as
others can see you, would you
not come in and look through
our fine sample line for spring
and summer and get one of our
well made and

Stylish Suits.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop Over Chris. Hanson's Saloon
Grayling, Mich.

The Old Reliable

BARBER SHOP

SCOTT LOADER, Prop.

A Good Shave or Hair Cut.

Agency for Roberts' Laundry,
Saginaw.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with
every convenience.

CARL W. KREPKKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercan-
tile Company's Store.
GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STEAR
LAUNDRY, BAY CITY.

The

McKAY HOUSE,

A. Pearsall, Prpr.

Rates . . . \$1.00 Per Day
Special Attention to the Commercial
Trade. Feed Barn in Connection,
convenient for Farmers and Lumbermen.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS, ETC.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may
quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an
invention is probably patentable. We issue
advice strictly confidential. **MUNN & CO.** on Patents
sent free. Oldest established. Success in 99 cases
out of 100. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive
special consideration. Write at once.
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest cir-
culation of any scientific publication. Terms
\$3.00 per annum in advance. Single copies 10
cents. **MUNN & CO.** 361 Broadway, New York.
Branch Office, 607 F St., Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1904.

Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand-
ard time, as follows:

Bay City.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Mackinaw.
LV.	ARR.		LV.	ARR.
1:10 am	4:10 am	207	4:20 am	7:30 am
11:02 am	1:50 pm	201	1:55 pm	4:30 pm
10:10 am	1:10 pm	203	2:10 pm	5:30 pm
7:50 am	11:40 am	99		
6:30 am	4:35 pm	97	8:30 am	6:40 pm
ARR.	LV.		ARR.	LV.
5:15 pm	2:10 pm	208	2:05 pm	11:15 am
3:30 am	12:49 am	202	12:44 am	10:05 pm
		204	10:15 pm	6:45 pm
10:45 am	7:10 am	92		
4:55 pm	6:30 am	96	4:00 pm	6:15 am
Leviaton.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Leviaton.
ARR.	LV.		ARR.	LV.
7:55 am	6:30 am	93		
		94	1:40 pm	12:15 pm

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.

L. HEHRICK, Local Agent.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 10.

Trains Run by Ninetieth Meridian or Central
Standard Time, Daily except Sunday.

P. M.	STATIONS.	P. M.
4:30	Dep. Frederic. Arr.	12:15
	... Au Sauble River.	
14:50	... Fayette.	11:55
5:05	Dep. Deward. Arr.	11:40
	... Manistee River.	
15:20	... Blue Lake Junction.	11:20
	... Crooked Lake.	
	... Squaw Lake.	
	... Blue Lake.	
15:25	... Mancelona Road.	11:15
15:37	... Lake Harold.	11:05
6:00	Arr. Alba. Dep.	10:50
16:20	Dep. Green River. Arr.	10:30
16:35	... Graves' Camp.	9:30
16:40	... Jordan River.	9:25
16:45	... Wards.	9:20
7:15	Arr. South Arm. Dep.	9:00
P. M.	(East Jordan.)	A. M.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown.

Trains will stop to let passengers on or off
where points are shown. Lake

CLARK HARRIS, Gen. Manager.

W. A. COOMER, Local Agent.

FOR

Fire Insurance

—CALL ON—

O. Palmer.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 13.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Subscribers to the late Grayling Times who desire to have the AVANCE continued to their address after the time for which they have paid has expired must notify us or their names will be stricken from the list.

Local and Neighbored News.

Set out your shade trees.

The band concerts will soon be ripe again.

Don't forget grange meeting next Saturday.

And don't forget that loose plank in your sidewalk.

Mrs. McCormick of Frederic was in town Saturday.

Clean out your yards and alleys and streets. Spring is here.

The board of supervisors will meet next Monday for organization.

Miss Ragan, sister of Mrs. Insley, is an agreeable visitor in town.

Don't fail to attend the Picture Sale at Sorenson's Furniture store.

Mrs. Amos is able to be out again after an illness of several weeks.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

Keep your eye out for the first arbutus. Pussy willow is already here.

Miss Bertha Woodburn left Saturday to begin her school in Roscommon county.

Mrs. C. H. O'Neil and Miss Laura Lewis of Frederic were callers in town last Monday.

Most of the new township officers qualified at the first meeting of the new board Monday.

Miss Ethel Hoyt began her second term of school in the Horton district in Frederic, last week.

H. C. Holbrook and C. F. Stewart with their wives, left for the new home at Vassar yesterday.

For Sale—A good horse, harness, buggy and cutter at a fair price. Inquire of Charles VanAmberg.

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred mare, good for work or play, weight about 1300 pounds. Enquire of Joe Kraus.

Don't forget to say a good word for Grayling and Crawford county wherever you go. Keep the ball rolling.

The township board appointed Dr. W. M. Woodworth health officer for the ensuing year at their meeting last Monday.

John Rasmussen has sold the old Grayling house corner to N. Michelson and the lots south of Burgess' saloon to R. Hanson.

Mrs. Kate Winnie, nee Miss Kate Woodfield, has moved back from Lake Nebagamon, Wis., to Michigan and is now a resident of Houghton.

Word is received from the University that Thomas Wakely was operated on April 1 and is doing finely, so that he expects to be home this week.

A ten-pound baby came to live with Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Westcott, April 7, and the doctor is as happy as he can be, thinking he will soon have help in the office.

The Aid society of the M. E. church will meet at the home of Mrs. H. Trumbley Friday afternoon, April 14. A 10-cent supper will be served from 5 to 8. All are invited.

Measrs. Walter Sloan and Charles O'Brien of West Bay City have accepted positions in town and will give our ball team the benefit of their services as pitcher and infielder.

Supervisor J. J. Collen is moving out to his place at the lake this week. The ice is pretty well out, but enough remains to insure a cool breeze, and that is a virtue in a summer resort.

Mr. and Mrs. Dell Hinckley, who spent the winter in the southern part of the state, are home again, greatly pleased with their visit, but glad to be back again in the best town in Michigan.

Mr. Fred McKay of St. Ignace stopped here last week on his return from Cleveland, where he had been to buy some horses, for a visit with his mother and Mrs. Dr. Leighton, his sister.

St. Mary's Catholic Church is receiving a new roof, and a complete renovation of the interior. Steel ceiling, paint and varnish will make it one of the most pleasant places of worship in this part of the state.

Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R., will hold their next regular meeting Saturday evening, April 22. A full attendance is desired as business of importance will be considered.

DELL SMITH, Com.

The name of Miss Ella M. Guild was inadvertently omitted from our list of teachers last week. She will have charge of the grammar room the ensuing year, and our citizens will be very glad to welcome her back again.

Gov. Warner has signed the bill changing the date of the annual school meetings from the first Monday in September to the second Monday in July, and changing the month for taking the school census from September to May.

Mrs. Woodworth will have her millinery opening Friday, April 14, assisted by Miss Anna, Miss Devries, Miss Myrtle Smith, Miss Anna Olson, Miss Ella Duryea and Miss Hanson. Clark's orchestra will add to the attractions in the evening.

Miss Nellie P. Blair of Litchfield, Mich., who has been with her cousin, Mrs. S. S. Claggett of Johannesburg, for the winter, was the guest of her god-mother and namesake, Mrs. O. Palmer, the first of the week, returning to her home yesterday.

At the meeting of the Maccabees a week ago last Wednesday evening after the feast a purse of something over ten dollars was made up for Sir Knight Edgar Wilkinson of Maple Forest, whose home was recently burned.

Hemming Peterson desires to express his thanks to the many friends who have rendered him assistance after his injury last winter and during the illness which followed. As he does not know them all he takes this public method of showing his appreciation.

Mrs. H. J. Osborne will have an especially fine Easter display of spring millinery at her store, this week Friday, embodying all the best styles to be found in Detroit, Chicago and Cleveland. The very best of materials at the most reasonable prices are guaranteed.

Having sold my farm, I offer for sale at low values, one pair of horses, with harness, wagon and sleighs; four cows, logging camp outfit and farming tools. Terms will be made to suit purchasers, though cash will not be refused.

E. PURCHASE.

Something over seventy-five members of the Maccabees sat down to the spread provided by the "whites," last Wednesday evening, they being the losers in the membership contest. The affair was an enjoyable one in all respects. The result of the contest has added much strength to the tent in the way of a large number of desirable members.

The case of H. D. Tisdale against James E. Spencer was heard before Judge Emerick. In the suit Tisdale asks for an injunction to restrain Spencer from working in the printing business or conducting a printing business in Presque Isle county for ten years. Judge Emerick granted Spencer the privilege of working in a printing office or any other office from now until the Presque Isle circuit sits, when the whole case will be disposed of.—Millersburg Enterprise.

The Grayling Dramatic company's rendering of "Mazie the Romp," given in the opera house last Thursday evening, was certainly fine and could not have been bettered by professionalists. The play, "Saved From the Scaffold," given Friday evening by the same company was equally as good. To say that the Lewiston people were pleased would be putting it too mildly, as all who attended were enthusiastic in their praise of the manner in which the company upheld the good record it has made at home and proved its right to be classed among the best entertainers that visit our village. We certainly hope they will come again.—Lewiston Journal.

References recently made to the state debts of some of Michigan's neighboring commonwealths, in some of which the limit of burden in this direction seems almost to have been reached, gives additional opportunity to the people of this state for self-congratulation. Michigan has not a dollar of state debt and with one exception, has a larger income from corporation taxes than any other state. No other state in the Union surpasses our own in the character or merits of its various institutions, and no other state has a higher standing than our own Michigan in the lines of distinction which give especial value and pride to citizenship. These things have sometimes been stated as campaign claims. It is well that they should be stated as unquestionable facts when they will have no relation to partisanship or politics.

Thorvald Peterson and Mrs. Olive Wilder were married at the Methodist parsonage on Monday evening, April 10, at 8:30. Rev. H. A. Sheldon officiating. Mr. Peterson is a well-known and popular member of the band, playing the solo cornet. In a general way some of the band boys knew of his intention to commit matrimony, but did not know the day fixed. However, when the license was issued on Monday, they decided to quietly watch him. When about 8 o'clock Mr. Peterson and his intended bride wended their way to the parsonage the watch reported at the band hall and a few minutes later the band was on hand. A sentinel was posted at a window to watch proceedings and just as Mr. Sheldon finished the ceremony the band began to play one of Mr. Peterson's favorite tunes. The serenade was a complete and agreeable surprise. The band boys gave it out straight that no bachelor member can marry without taking a serenade in his honor.

Last Hope Vanished.

When leading physicians said that W. M. Smith, of Peking, Ia., had incurable consumption, his last hope vanished, but Dr. King's new discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Cold kept him out of his grave. He says: "This great specific completely cured me, and saved my life. Since then I have used it for over ten years, and consider it a marvelous throat and lung cure. It is strictly scientific cure for coughs, sore throats or colds, and prevents pneumonia. Guaranteed. 50c and \$1.00 bottles at Fournier's drug store. Trial bottle free.

If you want your pump fixed right, call on Thos. Dockrow, at Metcalf's market.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church society took in about \$20.00 at the Fair yesterday.

David Flagg has his new forge and tools in his repair shop on Peninsula avenue and is about ready for business.

The Grange hall in Luxerne burned Sunday, April 2. There was a meeting late Saturday night and the fire was not discovered until 6 o'clock Sunday, so it was a total loss.

A Box of Money

will actually be given away at Fournier's Drug Store to the lucky man who holds the key to the box. The key will be placed with others in a box by a committee, Messrs Geo. L. Alexander, M. Hanson and C. McCullough, and every cash purchaser of one dollar worth of goods will get a key. When all are distributed, the holders of the keys will try them, and the one which unlocks the box will take it. Call at the drug store and see for yourself.

L. FOURNIER.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

GRAYLING, MICH., April 10, 1905.

Meeting held April 10, 1905.

Adjourned meeting of the common council convened at the court house.

President H. A. Bauman in the chair.

Present—Trustees Hum, Brink, Michelson, McCullough, and Olson. Absent—Trustee Conine.

Meeting called to order by the president.

Moved by Michelson and supported by Hum that the bond of H. P. Olson, village clerk, for \$500.00, with W. Jorgenson and A. E. Newman as sureties, be accepted and placed on file.

Motion prevailed.

The president then named the following committees for the ensuing year:

FINANCE, CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.
J. F. Hum, R. D. Conine and C. O. McCullough.

STREETS, SIDEWALKS, BRIDGES AND SEWERS.
A. Michelson, C. O. McCullough and J. F. Hum.

WATERWORKS, LIGHTING AND FIRE APPARATUS.
C. O. McCullough, A. Michelson and N. P. Olson.

PRINTING AND LICENSE.
R. D. Conine, W. F. Brink and N. P. Olson.

HEALTH.
N. P. Olson, J. F. Hum and W. F. Brink.

The following communication from President Bauman was read:

To the Board of Trustees of the Village of Grayling—Gentlemen:

I hereby appoint the following persons to offices, as stated:

Village Marshal—Thomas Nolan.
Health Officer—Thomas Nolan.
Street Commissioner—Charles Robinson.
Poundmaster—Archie McNevin.
Attorney—O. Palmer.

Respectfully,
H. A. BAUMAN,
Village President.

Moved by Hum and supported by Michelson that the appointment of Thomas Nolan as village marshal be confirmed.

Motion prevailed.

Moved by Olson and supported by Michelson that the appointment of Thomas Nolan as health officer be confirmed.

Motion prevailed.

Moved by Michelson and supported by Hum that the appointment of Chas. Robinson as street commissioner be confirmed.

Motion prevailed.

Moved by Hum and supported by Olson that the appointment of Archie McNevin as poundmaster be confirmed.

Motion prevailed.

Moved by McCullough and supported by Hum that the appointment of O. Palmer as village attorney be confirmed.

Motion prevailed.

Moved by Hum and supported by Olson that the report of Dr. S. N. Insley, health officer, be received and placed on the table.

Motion prevailed.

The report of the committee on salaries was read, as follows:

To the Honorable President and Gentlemen of the Council of the Village of Grayling:

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of salaries for the several officers, recommend and report as follows:

The village clerk to receive \$100 per year in full for work as clerk.

The village marshal to receive \$40 per month.

The street commissioner to receive \$1.75 per day for labor actually performed.

The health officer to receive \$35 per year.

The assessor to receive \$30 per year in full for making assessment and spreading taxes.

JOHN F. HUM,
C. O. McCULLOUGH,
Committee.

Moved by Michelson and supported by Olson that the recommendation of the committee on salaries be accepted and adopted.

Motion prevailed.

Moved by Michelson and supported by Hum that the bill of S. N. Insley,

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,

Goupil Building, Opposite McKay's Hotel

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

The Grayling Market Garden.

John H. Cook, Prop'r.

Will be ready for business this spring. Your orders respectfully solicited.

Poisons in Food.

Perhaps you don't realize that many pain poisons originate in your food, but some day you may feel a twinge of dyspepsia that will convince you. Dr. King's New Life Pills are guaranteed to cure all sickness due to poisons of undigested food, or money back. 25c at L. Fournier's drug store. Try them.

A Grand Opportunity.

STUDY LAW AT HOME.

Any person intending to take up the study of law, will find it to their advantage to communicate with

GEO. MAHON,
mar30tf Goupil Bldg. Grayling, Mich.

Frightful Suffering Relieved.

Suffering frightfully from the virulent poison of angered food. C. J. Grayson, of Lulu, Miss., took Dr. King's New Life Pills, "with the result that I was cured," he writes. All stomach and bowel disorders give way to their tonic laxative properties. 25c at Fournier's drug store, guaranteed.

Cheated Death.

Kidney trouble often ends fatally, but by choosing the right medicine, E. H. Wolfe, of Bear Grove, Iowa, cheated death. He says: "Two years ago I had kidney trouble which caused me great pain, suffering and anxiety, but I took Electric Bitters, which effected a complete cure. I have also found them of great benefit in general debility and nerve trouble, and keep them constantly on hand, since, as I find they have no equal." L. Fournier, druggist, guarantees them at 50c per bottle.

The M. C. R. R. will give rates for the May Musical Festival, Saginaw, Mich., May 22-23, 1905, one fare plus twenty-five cents for the round trip. Date of sale, May 22 and 23; return, May 24.

L. HERRICK, Agent.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, please call at my residence, and settle their accounts.

E. H. SORENSON.

Climatic Cures.

The influence of climatic conditions in the cure of consumption is very much overdrawn. The poor patient and the rich patient, too, can do much better at home by proper attention to food digestion, and a regular use of German Syrup. Free expectation in the morning is made certain by German Syrup, so is a good night rest and the absence of that weakening cough and debilitating night sweat. Restless nights and the exhaustion due to coughing, the greatest danger and dread of the consumptive, can be prevented or stopped by taking German Syrup liberally and regularly. Should you be able to go to a warmer climate, you will find that of the thousands of consumptives there the few that are benefited and regain strength are those who use German Syrup. Trial bottles 25c, regular size 75c. Fournier's Drug Store.

The Michigan Central Railroad Co.

have made a reduced rate to Detroit for May 22 and 23, return May 25, on account of the meeting of the Grand lodge of F. and A. M. For particulars enquire of

L. HERRICK,
Agent.

A Barbed Wire Ride

often ends in a sad accident. To heal accidental injuries, use Bucklen's Arnica Salve. "A deep wound in my foot from an accident," writes Theodore Schuele, of Columbus, O., "caused me great pain. Physicians were helpless but Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly healed it." Blisters and boils burn like magic. 25c at Fournier's drug store, guaranteed.

THIS IS THE STORE

For the Biggest Bargains in

Spring Clothing!

Now is the time to buy your Spring Suit or Top Coat.

The stocks we offer, tell their own story. The better judge you are the more deeply you are impressed with their tremendous values. Only reliable qualities are here and quality counts. You may ask why we can sell this fine clothing for so much less than others—because we buy in immense quantities, we pay cash and get big discounts. If we have never sold you, now is a good time to begin.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

The People's Store.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

Headquarters For Athletic Goods.

We carry the Spalding Line. Recognized as the Standard of Excellence.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigars.

Picture Sale!

April 14th and 15th, from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. each day. Anyone interested or not interested in pictures should attend this sale. We will give 25 per cent discount on any picture bought during these days, and at these hours. Come early while the selection is good.

J. W. Sorenson

Grayling, Michigan.

10c Writing Tablets.

For 5 Cents.

We have just received a very large invoice of ten cent writing tablets, which we bought at a price that enables us to sell them for FIVE CENTS each, giving our patrons the benefit of our purchase. Come and see them.

Fournier's Drug Store,

The Old Reliable.

To the Sunny West

The Great Michigan Central Route

WITH

Its Magnificent Scenery, Grand Connecting Lines and Elegant Equipment, will sell special one-way Colonist Tickets from now until May 15, as follows:

From Chicago or from Mackinaw City, for \$33.00 to California points and the Great West and Northwest.

Stop-over tickets can be obtained. For particulars call on any ticket agent.

For Sale—A large house nicely located and well arranged for a boarding house. Enquire at this office.

3 BY THE P

MIND OF WOMAN A MAN WORSHIPS.

By Dorothy Penmore.

To-day the men of all civilized nations, under southern and under northern skies, worship not Venus, but Vesta. They like good women, and they like women who, like vestal fires, have the gracious gift of making a bare room look furnished just by being in it. Any man, wise or foolish, may fall in love with a pretty face; many a one declares in all sincerity that he most admires the intellectual type of woman; but, whatever may be the particular charm which wins a man's love, 'tis womanliness and the home-making virtues which hold it.

Wherever the true wife comes, says Ruskin, she carries the atmosphere of home about her. "The stars only may be over her head; the glow-worm in the night-cold grass may be the only fire at her foot; but home is yet wherever she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far round her, better than celled with cedar, or painted with vermillion, shedding its quiet light far, for those who else were homeless."

Is not this a thought for a woman to cherish, that she herself may be "home" to those who love her, that without her presence therein the four walls of her house would be just four walls, and her roof-tree only a shelter? Is she not fortunate that upon her devolves the duty of keeping the hearth fire lighted, so that those she loves may gather round it, and renew each day their bond of union and affection? Is she not blessed that just by being good she sets up in the windows of her soul a light which, shining out upon the darkness of the world outside, may be a beacon to some tired traveler who has lost his way?

The sweetest love stories in the world are the love stories of happy married women. Of all the love poems ever written, most tender, most triumphant are "The Sonnets from the Portuguese," written by a woman who loved her husband with so great a love that in some moods he seemed to her so near she could not even think of him. And of all the eulogies of wifehood that were ever written, that description of Tennyson's wife is certainly most beautiful—"that she walked by his side for more than forty years, quickening his insight, strengthening his faith, fulfilling his every heart's desire."

ARE WE SPOILING OUR CHILDREN?

By W. Pett Ridge.

What is the general spirit existing now between father and son? So far as I can see, it is one of increased comradeship; fathers are younger than ever and join in games in which sometimes the old boys win, and sometimes the old boys lose; to the good sportsman this matters little or nothing. There are indoor recreations nowadays in which all the family can join, and sons, who are growing up and approaching the age when they have the inclination to be desperate blades and make their mark somewhere recklessly, can be induced to see that home has the attractions possessed by fully licensed premises, without some of the drawbacks to be found there. No better way exists of training children to be good-tempered; once a boy can lose even a mere game of bagatelle with equanimity, he has been brought far on the road that leads to a sane disposition. The father generally takes charge of his boy at 10, that being the age when the lad brings home serious tasks from school in regard to which the mother, goaded by appeals for advice and assistance, generally replies that children who bother mothers about subjects which mothers learnt years ago at school but have since forgotten are debarred, by a special regulation, from going to heaven. This is where the wise father who knows his own children comes in.

Occasionally a fear is expressed by fathers that moth-

HEROIC TREATMENT.

Wise mothers do not bring up their children by exact rule, like the mikado of light opera fame. They endeavor instead "to make the punishment fit the crime," when punishment seems an unavoidable part of education, as it sometimes does. Mrs. Crosby was much distressed by her small son's habit of fighting. He came home from school frequently with his jacket torn and with telltale patches of crimson on his face.

No amount of serious reasoning or stern reprimands appeared to change his ways, and Mrs. Crosby was searching her mind for some method of stopping the pugilistic tendencies, when an unexpected opportunity offered itself.

She was sitting in her upper window one afternoon, looking down on the sidewalk, when she saw her son approach a boy about his own size, and demand in a loudly way an orange which the boy was just beginning to peel. The owner of the orange was reluctant to part with it, and the young highwayman had no mind to talk him into it; instead, he struck the boy with his study fist, and knocked the orange out of his hand. In a moment the blow was returned, and Mrs. Crosby noted, with rather painful satisfaction, that the boy, although less rugged-looking than her own son, was trained in boxing.

She suppressed her natural desire to put a stop to the fight, and with as much composure as she could muster, saw her son receive a thorough trouncing. When at last both the victor and the victim seemed satisfied, and the stranger started to regain his orange, which had fallen on the grass, Mrs. Crosby leaned out of the open window so that the recent combatants could see her. She threw a quarter toward the owner of the orange and said, most graciously, "Please take this, and thank you so much for whipping my son. He needed it very badly."

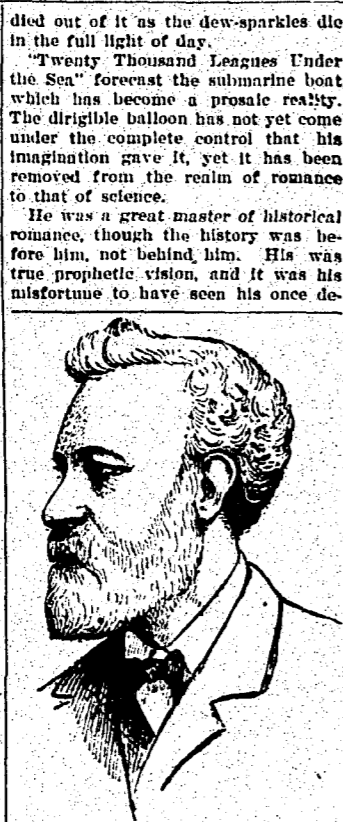
The boys were equally surprised, but their sensations otherwise were entirely different. One grinned happily. The other went slowly into the house as sore in spirit as he was in body, and if he ever fought after that it was only when battle was forced upon him.—Youth's Companion.

DEATH OF JULES VERNE.

Renowned French Writer of Fiction Was a True Prophet.

Jules Verne died recently in the midst of a generation that scarcely knows him. As a novelist, one of world-wide popularity, he had outlived his day and his fame. Because the marvels that his inventive brain conceived and which fired the popular imagination thirty years ago have become everyday commonplace.

"Around the World in Eighty Days" appeared powerfully to the public in 1873 because of its monstrous improbability. But now that the globe may be circled in thirty days or less with out particular hurry, the romance has



JULES VERNE.

luscious dreams merge into dull reality. Jules Verne, perhaps more than any other literary figure, marks the transition into the world's most wonderful period. So swiftly has his wild fiction changed into more wonderful fact that he was left as a forlorn milestone that is passed.

He was only a story teller. But who can doubt that his thrilling tales had tremendous psychic effect and imparted the spark of inspiration to calmer minds of mechanical genius? Even in the most material things dreams must go ahead of accomplishment. It is only the dreamers of unheard-of things who point out each step of human progress. But for imagination that dares to explore the untold depths of mystery ahead, all advancement would cease.

The world needs its bold dreamers, with their far-flying fancies, as much as it needs the hard-headed, hard-handed ones who can catch these flying fancies and hitch them to the car of material progress.

It can hardly be successfully denied that the amazing inventive genius of the present period is largely due to the fact that the youthful minds of the civilized world a third of a century ago were awakened to vast possibilities and quickened into marvelous effort by the wild dreams of Jules Verne.

The old man had long been blind and dying. He was that most forlorn of all human creatures, the prophet who has outlived the romance of his prophecies. He was like an old pioneer blacksmith that has been hammered by a beating city. He was all but forgotten, while unromantic enterprises

ers spoil an only child; the mothers always retort that it is being done by the fathers. Certainly recital of the infant's repartees, description of his extreme goodness the first thing in the morning, account of his excellent behavior when no company is present—these are sometimes enough to turn heads and give a swollen idea of importance, but if this should be the case in early days, the impression is carefully removed so soon as the only child steps out into the world and meets his peers. I would rather this over-protected child encounter the perpetual nagging, the deeply rooted conviction that whatever the child desires to do becomes wrong and deserving of reproof. The artful child, recognizing the defects of this system, conducts himself as a testing wildly against the thing that he desires to be done. Some parents have a special voice for their children; just as people shout to foreigners. I cannot think this necessary; children have powers of hearing that are quite as good as they need to be.

GERMANY SOLVES OLD AGE PENSIONS.

By Andrew Wilson.

Among the aspects of science which concern themselves with our social welfare none are of greater interest than those dealing with the question of provision for old age and for other exigencies with which our common life is beset. Old age pensions over and over again have been discussed in Great Britain and the United States, without any practical result being arrived at—that is, from the state point of view. It is different abroad, and especially in Germany.

Wise in their day and generation, the Germans make insurance compulsory. After the age of 10 every worker, male and female, is required to contribute to a fund. If those whose incomes exceed \$500 per annum choose to join they may, only they pay the whole premium, and do not share its cost with their employers. Four classes of insured are dealt with, the wages being respectively \$50, \$140, and \$210, per year, and above \$210 but not exceeding \$500. The weekly payments for the four classes are about 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 cents, but the employers contribute their own and supplementary share of the premium. They see that both their own and their employees' amounts are punctually paid every week.

After five years' payments a worker is entitled to a sick pension; and there is a liberal provision for those who are aged, by which they can after one year's payment only draw a pension. Servant girls or other female workers may continue to pay premiums after marriage. A man's widow, or his children, if under 15 years of age, may draw the pension for which he subscribed. The great feature of this scheme is that it is not a charity but a true insurance. Would that some statesmen here could spare time to study the German scheme and inaugurate one for our own masses!

THE TRAGEDY OF HUMAN SHIPWRECKS.

By Rev. A. H. Stephens, D. D.

Shipwrecks are the worst of all wrecks, and are the result of indifference, carelessness and extravagance. They come from doing what we want rather than what we ought; from moving along the line of least resistance rather than along the line of conscientious duty.

Indifference to God's claims upon the human soul, preoccupation with other but less important matters, is stepping upon the inclined plain of ice, the descent on which is both rapid and disastrous.

The final net in the drama of human wreckage is to be swept overboard by the oncoming sea of doubt and self-indulgence and eternal rest in the depths of hardness of heart and reprobacy of mind.

has caught his dreams and is turning them inside out for the sake of their golden lining.—Kansas City World.

JAPANESE SWORDMAKER.

Famous Swordsmith of Nara Practices an Ancient Art.

The forge glowed at the bank of the little open house, and the clank-clank of the anvil on the steel caught my quick attention, because I had read of the famous swordsmiths of Nara, and this might be one of them. I approached the entrance and sat down upon a little stool that stood on the ground below the raised platform that always serves for a "counter" in a Japanese shop. Immediately the smith forgot his work and set upon me with his stock of blades, although I think he rather seemed to show them to a mere woman who could not appreciate their perfections.

Over the forge was a sort of Shinto shrine, on which were strung the usual Shinto prayer emblems of twisted rope and strips of paper, and, remembering the stories I have read about how the famous swords of Japan have been forged with solemn religious rites under just such a representation of the sacred gateway of the gods, I was fascinated.

I might even now, I thought, be looking upon a forge where some of the great swords of Japan's great history of swords were made in perfection under the guidance of the gods; for, like everything else in Japan, this honorable business descended from father to son through generations and honorable ages, and what could be more probable than that this old moss-covered house, almost in the shadow of one of the oldest Shinto temples in Japan, should have been the scene of some of these old fantastic rites? The little old man chatted away at me, but I understood so little of what he said that I could not talk with him; so I went on my way, after having purchased a beautiful dagger with which he cut a coin in two for me. Its blade is perfect and its handle and sheath, of polished cedar, are inlaid with bits of pearl, and he charged me only 1 yen 50 sen for it, 75 cents in American money.—Leslie's Weekly.

Old Names for Newspapers.

The names of American newspapers are a study in nomenclature. In Arkansas are the Buzz Saw and the Back Log; California, the Condor, the Wasp and the Tomahawk; Colorado, the Rattler and Yesterday and To-Day; Iowa, the Postal Card, the Unit, the Nucleus and the Firebrand; Kentucky, the Salt River River, the Rush, the Boomer, the Missouri, the Missing Link and the Cyclone; Nevada, the Buckler, Oklahoma rejoices in the Dinner Bell and the Plain People. South Dakota has a Plain Talker. In West Virginia is the Inexpressible. Missouri has the Crank and the Entering Wedge. Wyoming reads Bill Balon's Budget.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Widows in Bengal.

The recent census in Bengal, India, reveals the fact that there are 4,000 baby girls in that province alone who have been married, and of this number 100,000 are less than a year old, are widows.

CASTRO A REMARKABLE MAN.

Began Revolution with 25 Men and Fought His Way to Presidency.

For a little South American dictator Cipriano Castro, President of Venezuela, is making a lot of trouble in the world of international politics. In many ways, writes William Thorp in the New York Times, he is a remarkable man. He first appeared in Caracas, the capital, several years ago as a legislator. He was sent to Congress as a deputy from the State of Los Andes, his native place. His fellow auditors and cattle smugglers elected him, and at that time he knew practically nothing of life outside of the mountain village in which he was born. Only one memory of his brief career as a legislator is preserved. Day by day he went to the hall of Congress in a tight-fitting pair of very shiny patent leather shoes. As soon as he was comfortably seated he bent down and removed them from his cramped feet, and placed them on the desk in front of him. He sat patiently through the long-winded debates which South American politicians love, never offering a word of his own, and at the end of each session he put on those tight boots again and went back to his cheap hotel. Of course he had never worn boots before. Nobody does wear them in Los Andes.

It goes without saying that the savage from the back of beyond was the butt of his colleagues in Congress. Most of them are now dead, slain on the battlefield, or rotting in the frightful dungeons beneath the old fort at Maracibo, or in exile in Caracas, Paris, Bogota or New York.

Cipriano Castro came back to Caracas at the head of an army made up of his mulattoes and smuggling friends. He started his revolution with precisely 25 men at his back. It was local at first, but he won small victories and then big ones, until in the course of three months he had drawn enough men to his standard to be able to ad-



PRESIDENT CASTRO.

vance on Caracas and fight for the presidency.

When he was in sight of the city an accident happened that would have ruined the chances of any other revolutionist: He was thrown from his horse and broke both his legs. The government army was facing his forces. From a horse litter he directed the battle, won a great victory, and subsequently bought over the government generals. Then he marched into Caracas, made himself President, and suppressed a revolution almost before he could manage to hobble around.

All the ministers slavishly imitate Castro in everything. He is not only President, but Lord High Everything Else in Venezuela. The heads of all departments, the members of the Legislature, and even the judges are merely his puppets.

Castro is supremely ignorant of the affairs of other nations. He has never seen but one battleship in his life up to the time of the international episode of 1902 and he speaks with contempt of the power of Germany, Great Britain and other foreign nations.

Castro is very democratic. He never surrounds himself with guards or secret service men, though he has as many deadly enemies as a Russian grand duke. But he always carries a revolver in the top left-hand pocket of his frock coat. So far as is known, only one attempt has been made to assassinate him. It was when he was riding through the streets of Caracas, soon after he became President. The man shot missed him, but he put a bullet through the man's leg before any of his suit realized what was happening. Then he not only magnanimously pardoned the fellow, but actually sent his own doctor to attend to him.

Castro is undoubtedly the strongest man in Venezuela to-day and there is no one as yet in sight who is powerful enough to oust him from the presidential chair.

Terrors of Firing Line.

Only those who lie in the firing line and hear the constant screech of the shells as they cleave their terrible way through the air above know the true sounds of modern war.

The whiplike smack of the bursting shell, the swish of the scattering bullets are nothing to the mocking screech of these messengers of death as they pursue each other as if in competition to complete the awful object of their hideous mission. The whole world is discordant with their tumult; you feel the rush of misplaced air, splinters sing in your ears, the earth is in constant tremble with the violence of the discharge; you feel it pulsate against your cheek pressed to the moist mud of the parapet and then a bullet saps the life blood of the comrade whose elbow has touched yours day and night for forty hours.

There is a limit to human endurance in these straits.—World's Work.

Those Girls.

Gladya—Maude says she wants to marry one of nature's bloemen.

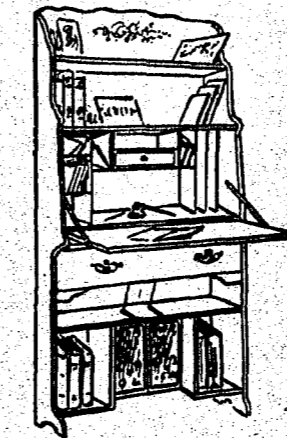
Gladya—Yes, I know. A trust baron, for instance.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A man doesn't necessarily have to have a stroke of paralysis in order to become paralyzed.

NEW INVENTIONS

Book Case, Writing Desk and Organ.

The illustration given below appears at a glance to be only a book case and writing desk, which it really is, but it is also constructed in combination



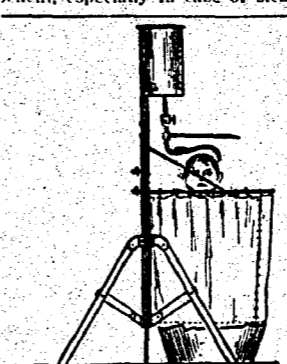
USED AS A WRITING DESK.

with an organ. Such an invention is not of practical benefit, but is only a novelty. Very little advantage is to be gained by placing such articles in combination, unless it were necessary to save space in the room. The inventor has provided shelves at the bottom next to the pedals for books, with additional shelves at the top, also for books and pictures. The writing desk section is constructed above the keyboard of the organ, compartments being provided for letters, ink, pens, etc. The portion which serves for the writing table folds up and forms the front of the organ, allowing free access to the keys. The pedals are also hinged, so that when not in use they can be pushed up out of sight. Such a novelty would be very attractive and be of more than ordinary interest.

The patentee is Charles S. Gardner, of Easton, Pa.

Adjustable Bath Frame.

A house without a bath tub is a curiosity in these days, but the ordinary bath tub is of no use when a shower or vapor bath is desired. Vapor baths are recognized as of great benefit, especially in case of sickness.



COMBINATION BATH.

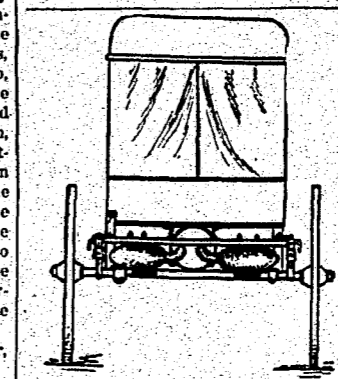
and the only way in which they can be obtained is by proper apparatus. In the illustration below will be found an

apparatus designed for a combination automatic shower and vapor bath. This device is formed of a main frame, having a foldable leg frame to act as support. An upright rod placed in the center supports a vertically adjustable canopy frame and a supply tank, which is mounted upon the top and to which the spray devices suspend. A bath tub can be placed directly under the canopy, and the latter adjusted to any height required, completely enclosing the body of the person using the apparatus. In this way the full benefit of the vapor arising from the hot water is derived, with the added advantage of the shower from the tank above. Such an apparatus could be placed and used in any room of the house.

Orin J. Lindell and Arthur T. Houghton, of Detroit, Mich., are the patentees.

Pneumatic Spring.

Inventors have made numerous attempts to improve the carriage springs now in universal use, but so far these attempts have been failures, either on account of the prohibitive cost or their impracticability for every-day use. The same carriage and wagon springs now used have been in service for a generation, and from present indications may serve another generation. An



CUSHIONS PREVENT JARRING.

Illinois man has patented a new idea in carriage springs—a pneumatic spring—shown in the illustration. When placed on a four-wheeled wagon or carriage four bladders are used, one for each wheel. These bladders are covered with a strong flexible material, something that will withstand hard wear, and are fastened between the front and rear axles and the support of the body of the vehicle. An air chamber is secured beneath the center of the vehicle and connected by air tubes with the bladders. The covers of the bladders are provided with metallic members, which lie over the vehicle axle and are clamped to hold the pneumatic spring in place. The ends of the upper supports of the body of the vehicle are bent downward and arranged to strike the axle to prevent the cushions and air chamber from being pinched. The inventor's idea seems to be good, as it is apparent that such cushions acting as springs would be sufficient to prevent the vehicle from jarring.

Herbert E. Irwin, of Galesburg, Ill., is the patentee.



"I never knew him," said the model man, "although I have a certain recollection of him. Some people have tried to hold me responsible for his actions, but that is absurd. It is certainly true that on one or two occasions I have apologized for him, urging in excuse that he was young, but that is as far as my extenuation goes."

"He was vain. I myself have absolutely no vanity. I don't consider myself an Apollo or a Narcissus. I'm not a freak of ugliness, I suppose, but to tell the truth I don't care much one way or another how I look. I never think of myself in that way. But this chap had an idea that he was a prize beauty, I think. He used to spend hours parting his hair with mathematical precision or tying a cravat. He put wax on the ends of a dinky little mustache he had succeeded in raising and twiddled up the points. It makes me sick to think of it. Then he crammed his feet into patent leather shoes that were a size and a half too small for him."

"He wore jewelry, too—lots of it—rings and studs and such. If there's anything I hate it's to see a man deck himself out in trash of that sort. He

even put perfume on his handkerchief. "He had a sort of idea that every girl he met was in love with him. At the same time he never held the sand to make to them. He took it out in writing poetry. Great guns!"

"And as for knowledge? Possibly he didn't know it all. He didn't really pretend to. There are so many things that aren't worth knowing, and he let those slide. Where he shone was in criticism. He could point out faults in almost everything. What was more, he could point out the way to set everything right. He wasn't afraid to give his opinion either. He would go around proclaiming it in a loud tone of voice to anybody who would listen to him. At the same time he was a pudding for any one who thought it worth while to con him. Take him all around, I suppose he was about as insufferable a little snip as ever smoked a gold-tipped cigarette."

"What was his name?" asked the interested listener.

"Edgewood Simpson."

"Namesake of yours, eh?"

"Well, as a matter of fact, he was I. It will be hard to believe, but it's a fact."—Chicago Daily News.

OLIVE PEST IN ITALY.

Fly Which Stings Fruit Does \$25,000,000 Damage a Year.

Southern Italy, and especially Apulia, owes its income, beside from wine, to oil, the province of Lecce producing \$2,800,000 worth yearly, that of Bari \$1,800,000 worth, and that of Foggia \$400,000 worth. All this, which represents a considerable fortune for those districts which are among the poorest of the peninsula, has been spoiled in these later years by an insect called the olive fly, which stings the young fruit, and has produced only in one year \$5,000,000 damage.

It is an insect half the size of the house fly, rather attractive in appearance, having a gray body, orange head, green eyes, surmounted by two black spots, and iridescent wings, which, however, it does not use, as it hops instead of flies. The female alone does all the harm, as she is provided with a special sting, with which she perforates the olive, introducing into

each an egg, and being able to produce from 300 to 400 one after the other. Thirty days are required for the incubation of the egg, and it is estimated that in one season each female is responsible for about 160,000,000 flies.

It seems that the first time that this scourge was recorded was in 1777, in the province of Genoa, and since then many systems have been studied to fight it, but with little success, inasmuch as the only means found of killing the fly also killed the fruit. Now the Government has sent Dr. De Cillis, who claims to have discovered a remedy, which will be a real blessing for the afflicted regions.—Philadelphia Ledger.

This Language of Ours.

Photographer—So Mrs. C. Leblondy wouldn't stand for a sitting, eh?

Assistant—No; she said she wouldn't sit for a man of your standing.—Baltimore American.

Late hours may tell on a man, but his wife doesn't have to be told.

Humorous

One day I gave my little cousin a wintergreen lozenge, and as it burnt her tongue, she turned to her mother and cried, "Oh, muzzer, put dis in 'frigerator, quick."

"To-day," said the minister, "I think you'd better take up this collection before I preach my sermon. 'Why so?' asked the vestryman. 'I'm going to preach on 'Economy!'"

Mrs. Casey—An' phat did th' doctor say alled ye? Mr. Casey—Appendicitis. Mrs. Casey—Och, worra! Oh knew he'd say that if ye wore that new Sunday suit.—Judge.

Papa—How did you get your clothes so terribly torn? Tommy—Tryin' to keep a little boy from bein' licked. Papa—Ah, a brave deed! Who was the little boy? Tommy—Me.

"You?" snorted Miss Sharpe. "Marry you? Why, you're only an apology for a man." "But," protested Mr. Small, "you will not." "No; I will not accept the apology."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I fell over the bulwarks," said the sailor, "and the shark came along and grabbed me by the leg." "And what did you do?" "I let him have the leg. I never dispute with a shark."—Chicago Journal.

"As Shakespeare says," remarked Cassidy, who was fond of airing his "book larnin'" occasionally, "what's in a name?" "Well," replied Casey, "call me what you like, but I don't like an 'Oll' show ye."—Philadelphia Press.

"Well," snapped Saint Peter, "what have you to say for yourself?" "I am not a good man," replied the applicant, "but I didn't go about making apologies for myself on earth, and I don't intend to begin now." And he got in.

Now that Ann's age has been thoroughly discussed, the Council Bluffs Nonpareil springs this one: "A young woman goes upstairs to dress at 7:45 for the evening. She is 10 years old and weighs 102 pounds. State the wait of the man below."

Little Boy—I want you to write me an excuse for being late to school yesterday. Jeweler—Eh? You are not my son. Little Boy—No, but mamma says I had plenty of time to get to school, so I guess the clock you sold her doesn't go right.

"What do you think of her vocal ability?" asked the manager of the show after the prima donna had ceased to warble. "Well," replied the man who had come in on a pass, "she has an admirable voice for destroying silence."—Chicago News.

A well-known judge was standing at the door of a ballroom when a very beautiful woman passed him. "What a lovely woman!" said the judge, but so loud that the lady overheard it. Turning her head, she recognized the speaker. "And what a good judge!" she said.

Magistrate—Why did you steal that ham, Uncle Rustus? Uncle Rustus—Bekase mah pooh family was starvin', you honner. Magistrate—Family starving, eh? But they tell me you own five dogs. Uncle Rustus—Dat's er fact, yo' honner; but Ah reckon yo' all wudn't 'spect mah fambly ter eat dem dawgs.—Chicago Daily News.

One afternoon little Johnny happened to look up and see the moon, and as he had never seen it before in the daytime, he ran into the house and exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, I've got a good joke on God." "Why, what do you mean, dear?" asked the astonished mother. "He forgot to take the moon in this morning," explained John.—Exchange.

Motorist—Are all the tools in this toolchest? Valet—Yes, sir. Motorist—Are all the cushions and laprobes in the tonneau? Valet—Yes, sir. Motorist—Is the tank full of gasoline? Valet—Yes, sir. Motorist—Have you brought down all your goggles? Yes, sir. Motorist—Well, run up to my room and bring the roll of bills out of the top bureau drawer so that we will have enough money to pay our fines. Then we shall be ready to start.

Lawyer—You have taken your oath, and I want you to answer each of my questions honestly. Witness—Yes, sir. Lawyer—What is your occupation? Witness—I am a driver. Lawyer—Do you drive a wagon? Witness—No, sir; I do not. Lawyer—Now be careful, and remember that you are on your oath. You admit that you are a driver; now, honestly, don't you drive a wagon? Witness—No, sir; I drive a horse.—Albany Evening Journal.

"My dear," said Miss Fingstall to her country head, "I thought I ought to tell you that I'm a somnambulist. You might not like to marry a woman who—"

But the impatient Mr. McCoy cut short her remarks, saying: "That makes no difference, Caroline—none in the world. I'm a Methodist, you know, and I can go with you to your church in the morning and you can go with me to my church at night."—Lippincott's.

"I never was rebuffed in so pleasant a way as on my last journey," said Joblots, the commercial traveler, lately. "I was just about to enter an office when I saw a staircase with a sign, 'This way for commercial travelers.' I supposed the stairs led to the counting-house, so I went up and found myself in a long hall, with walls where pointing boards directed the way. I passed through the hall and came to a staircase leading down as another board pointed. I descended, and, opening the door at the lower step, found I was—in the street again!"

Premature Repentance.

The sick man seized his wife's hand in his feeble grasp.

"Tell me the truth at once," he begged.

"Oh, William! It's all right. The crisis is past and the doctor says you will recover."

"Is he sure of that?"

"Perfectly."

"Well, say, dear, run and telephone my partner that I didn't mean what I said yesterday about not foreclosing that mortgage. I was delicious, you know."—Cleveland Leader.

Some men trust to luck for a living and some others trust to truth.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION
MADE. **\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES** FOR MEN.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting style, superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost \$5.00 to \$10.00. The only difference is the price.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, hold their shape longer, wear longer, and are of a higher value than other \$3.50 shoes on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and value on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitutes. W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are sold through the best shoe stores and the principal cities, but they show dealers everywhere for none. No matter where you live, let W. L. Douglas shoes be your first choice.

BETTER THAN OTHER MARKS AT ANY PRICE.

For the last three years I have worn W. L. Douglas shoes and found that they are better than all other shoes. I have tried the shoes of Clark, L. Furrer, Allen, Fisher, The Capital National Bank, Ingersoll, J. J. Boye and W. L. Douglas \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes because they fit, hold their shape, wear longer and are better makers.


W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. Douglas says: "I have worn W. L. Douglas shoes for years. I tell it considered to be the first great leather product."

FACTS CONCERNING W. L. DOUGLAS:

W. L. Douglas has the largest shoe retail store business in the world. His business is sold by mail. His extra prizes delivered. If you desire further information write for Illustrated Catalogue of Spring Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS



W. L. Douglas
makes and sells
more Men's
\$3.50 shoes
than any other
manufacturer
in the world.

\$10.00
and over a pair

Eddible Shaalia.
Daughter.—The paper says that eddible
saalis are advertised in English restaur-
ants.
"Oh Lady—Land sakes! Who'd ever
"a thought that eddible saalis were fit to
eat.
The King Scentifically Considered.
Mother.—What's that smacking noise
in the parlor?
Studious Iyer (who goes to school)—
It's sister and her young man exchanging
kisses.

NORTH-SOUTH-EAST-WEST
 YOU WILL FIND
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
WATERPROOF
OILED CLOTHING
EVERYWHERE.

The best materials, skilled workmen and sixty-seven years experience have made TOWER'S Slickers, Coats and Hats famous the world over. They are rubber black or yellow for all kinds of wet work and every garment bears the SIGN OF THE FISH BRAND is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We desire all to wear.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.
 TOWER CLOTHING CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

TOWERS
ABOVE
ALL OTHERS

[illegible]

LEWIS SINGLE
BINDER
STRAIGHT & CIGAR
ANNUAL SALE
\$2,000,000
Your Jobber or Direct from Factory, Peoria, Ill.
Combination Pliers 28c
boxes I was entirely well. I have now enjoyed the best of health for more than four months, and words can but poorly express my gratitude."
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo.

1950 S CURT FOR
CHILDREN
 (Color, Sound, All Day Long)
 Best Picture Award, Academy Awards
 1950
CONFESSION

Rolled oats are good to push those little chicks. It makes them grow.

Better buy good wheat and pay a full price than to buy screenings at half price.

Sheep will make good use of whole corn when fattening. They will grind and digest it so thoroughly that there will be no waste.

The virtue of dry sand as a deodorizer is not properly appreciated. It ought to be used more freely in coops and houses. Store it now if you have leisure.

The venerable dames of the poultry yard might as well be given away as sold for spring chickens. All the profit next season will come from pullets and yearling hens.

One of the worst things the neat poultry keeper can do with the eggs is to wash them. The warm water

is more or less objection to this on the part of the colt, it may perhaps be called "breaking."

Standing at the side of the halter, with one hand on the short halter strap, lay the other hand and arm across the colt's shoulders, and let him have his own will for a little while at the time keeping a firm grip on the halter strap. You will be controlling the colt's motion much more than hasty intends you should, and in very few lessons he will obey you will, in responding to the slightest pull on the halter.

As soon as he is taught to lead, teach him to stand halted, and be sure that the strap is strong enough to hold him. Most halter breakers are made so by attempting to restrain them with an insecure halter. When a colt is well halter-trained, half the labor of breaking is done, and in most cases the bridle, the harness and the load follow as a matter of course.

culture.

About fifty years ago Hollanders realized that dairying was more profitable than grain raising. Holland now imports so much grain as she grows and still the Dutch farmers find it profitable to engage in dairying. As any country gets older grain raising becomes less profitable and more risky.

In preparing a piece of soil for the setting of orchard trees of any kind we would advise to plow the whole area to the depth the trees are to be set. This makes the whole surface uniform and the soil uniform to the depth the tree roots are to be placed. Such a preparation will not encourage the forming of ponds of water about the roots of the trees.

seedlings' stage before the power of the remaining plants begin to open. To prevent this, the seedlings' heads are enclosed under a glass which is placed over the flowers before any of them open. Seed saved in this way are larger and better than that produced in the ordinary manner and it is found that the plants from such seed are more vigorous than others. Very old seed should be avoided in planting, as its vitality is weakened. The selection should be continued among the plants in the seed-bed at the time of transplanting, observing the shape of the leaf, vigor of growth and the general type of the plant. It is important in saving seed to avoid those which show signs of disease. A promising field of development appears to be in the production of New

Sprouts on pear trees are generally cut off. One grower says that they should not be cut off, but should be allowed to grow. He declares that some of his trees treated in this way bore better crops than those that had the sprouts cut off severely. We are doubtful of the wisdom of letting the sprouts grow. Nearly all experience seems to show that pear trees as well as others should be kept pruned to prevent running to wood. Is a sprout any more sacred than any other kind of a woody growth? We would like to have the opinion of some of our readers on this point.

Many interesting experiments have been carried on in Alaska by the United States Department of Agriculture. Distribution was made, moreover, of vegetable and flower seeds to some 1,600 persons; many of whom report success, and confirm the possibility of raising hardy vegetables in nearly all parts of the territory south of the Arctic Circle. In general, the experimental work in Alaska has been successful. Sheep raising has been successfully maintained at many points. Sheep raising has not proved successful, and the secretary expresses the opinion that Alaskan grass lands as a whole can be most profitably used at present through dairying. The secretary says it is doubtful if equally good opportunities for dairymen can be found in the United States to-day.

Fertilizers for Grapes.
Cracked grapes indicate a lack of potash. If wood ashes are not to be used, muriate of potash may be used. This latter is much stronger than the former. An application of 200 pounds of the muriate is considered equivalent to 1,500 pounds of ashes, and is the amount recommended for an acre of grapevines. Kalinit is another form of potash which may be obtained. When grapes are raised for home use or for private customers a good supply of both potash and nitrogen is needed. In this way color and flavor are obtained in preference to quantity. In any case it is not well to apply only one of the elements, but if only one is to be used it should be ashes in preference to the others.

Breaking the Colt.
"Breaking" is not the correct term; it should be "training"; and this training should begin when the colt is but a few days old. Every colt should be halter-broken during the first two weeks of its life, and as there usually

vent the monarch from travelling by railway. Lady Currie tells a story of a young man who jumped into a compartment one day on an English train and started a conversation with an old lady who greatly admired his pleasant manners. When he was alighting, she asked his name and he answered, blithely, "Alfonso." He was Alfonso XII, then a cadet at Sandhurst. The anecdote will probably be read at Madrid with pain and incredulity.

A Summer Angel.
He—Do my eyes deceive me! No, it is true. One year ago, on this very rock, you promised to become my wife.
She (a summer belle)—Did I? Well, never mind; you shall have the privilege of imagining that I kept the promise.
"May I?"
"Yes, indeed. Sit right down here. The nurse will be along very soon, and you may hold the baby till my husband comes."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by restoring the inflamed mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, it is swollen, and rubbing produces bad results, while blowing is dangerous, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube, the hearing will be destroyed. Hearing will be destroyed forever in nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the Eustachian Tube.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness cured by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

regular rides on my pocketbook she evidently believes in the theory that man is made of "dust."

The Best Shampoo for the Hair.
Many shampoos are recommended for the hair, *as* eggs, bicarbonate of soda, ammonia, etc. While these may be good their indiscriminate use is injurious. The only thing that can be prescribed for all is good, pure soap and plenty of water. Use Ivory soap and dissolve it in the water instead of rubbing oil in the hair.

PAKKEE

ELEONOR K. PARKER.
In After Years.
 "Women are certainly changeable creatures," said the weary-looking man.
 "What's the explanation?" asked the friend of the family.
 "During our honeymoon," answered the weary party, "my wife declared she could not live a day without me."
 "Well," queried the family friend.
 "Only last week," continued the other, "she tried to get me to insure my life for \$100,000 in her favor."

**A NINE YEARS' VICTIM FINDS A
REMEDY THAT CURES.**

**For Two Years Too Weak to Work—A Dozen
Doctors Had Tried to Check Disease.
Treatment That Succeeded.**

All sufferers from weakness or disorders of the digestive organs will read with lively interest the story of the complete recovery of Mrs. Nettie Durvoss from chronic dyspepsia which was

"To beailing for nine years is not a very pleasant experience," said Mrs. Darvouz, when asked for some account of her illness. "For two years I was critically ill and could not attend to my household duties, and at one time I was so weak and miserable that I could not even walk. My trouble was chronic dyspepsia. I became extremely thin and had a sallow complexion. I had no appetite and could not take any food without suffering great distress."

"Did you have a physician?"

"Yes, I took medicine from a dozen different doctors, but without getting any benefit whatever."

"How did you get on the track of a cure?"

"A book about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was thrown in our doorway one day. My husband picked it up and read it through carefully. He was so impressed by the statements of those who had been cured by that remedy that he immediately bought three boxes of the pills and insisted on my taking them."

"Did they help you at once?"

"I began to feel better the second day after I started to use the pills and by the time I had taken the three boxes I was entirely well. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can cure even when doctors fail, and they cure thoroughly. I feel better, I have gained weight, my complexion is clear, and I know it is complete and lasting."

The sure way to make sound digestion is to give strength to the organs concerned. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give new vigor to the blood. No other remedy yields such radical results.

Mrs. Darroux lives at No. 497 Sixth street, Detroit, Mich. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Dyspeptics should send to the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for a new booklet entitled "What to Eat."

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman — a woman whose experience with woman's diseases covers a great many years. You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation:

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America, which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham

Following we publish two letters from a woman who accepted this invitation. Note the result.

First letter.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— I have suffered something terrible every month with my periods. The pains are excruciating and I can hardly stand them. My doctor says I have ovarian and womb trouble, and I must go through an operation, which I do not want. I do not want to submit to it if I can possibly help it. Please tell me what to do. I hope you can relieve me. Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 59th and E. Capitol Street, Birmingham P.O., Washington, D.C.

Second letter.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"After following carefully your advice, and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am very anxious to send you my testimonial. I feel better, and now the only reason why you have done for me."

"As you know, I wrote you that my doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I then wrote you, telling you my ailments, and how I was suffering. I am now getting very well. I can walk miles without a ache or a pain, and I owe my life to you and to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I wish every suffering woman would read this testimonial and realize the value of writing to you and your remedy."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 59th and E. Capitol Street, Birmingham P.O., Washington, D.C.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, whose testimony is so unquestionable, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me."

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

Conviction Follows Trial

When buying loose coffee or anything your grocer happens to have in his bin, **how do you know what you are getting?** Some queer stories about coffee that is sold in bulk, could be told, if the people who handle it (grocers), cared to speak out.

Could any amount of mere talk have persuaded millions of housekeepers to use

Lion Coffee,
the leader of all package coffees for over a quarter
of a century, if they had not found it superior to all other brands in
Purity, Strength, Flavor and Uniformity?

This popular success of **LION COFFEE** can be due only to inherent merit. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity.

If the verdict of **MILLIONS OF HOUSEKEEPERS** does not convince you of the merits of **LION COFFEE**, it costs you but a trifle to buy a package. It is the easiest way to convince yourself, and to make you a **PERMANENT PURCHASER**.

LION COFFEE is sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages, and reaches you as pure and clean as when it left our factory.

Lion-head on every package.
Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

**SOLD BY GROCERS
EVERYWHERE**

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

A detailed illustration of a rectangular box of Lion Coffee. The box is tilted slightly to the right. The top of the box features the words "LION BRAND" in a curved banner. Below this, a large, detailed illustration of a lion's head with a thick mane is the central focus. Underneath the lion's head, the words "LION COFFEE" are printed in large, bold, serif capital letters. At the bottom of the box, smaller text reads "MADE IN U.S.A." and "NET WT. 1 LB.". The box is surrounded by several small, scattered coffee beans.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.
THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

10c.
25c. 50c.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

ALL
Druggists

FOR WOMEN.

Much that Every Woman Desires to Know is Found in Cuticura—"Cuticura Works Wonders."

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet and economical local and constitutional treatment for weakening discharges, ulcerations, inflammations, itchings, irritations, excoriations, displacements, pains and irregularities peculiar to females, as well as such sympathetic affections as anaemia, chlorosis, hysteria, nervousness and debility.

Very Stimulating.
Holmes—"The doctor says an ocean voyage will be a good tonic for me. I am an ocean voyage stimulator."
Besnot—"Stimulating!" Before you are out of sight of land you will feel as if you had drunk a whole demijohn of liquor the day before.

You are not expected to know values of funeral goods, but if you know that the **National Casket Co.** make "The Best," you should ask the Undertaker to furnish that kind.

Have used Piso's Cure for Consumption nearly two years, and find nothing to compare with it. Mrs. Morgan, Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 5, 1903.

A London motor politician finds a moral lesson in a stage carastination. It is said that if the grand duke had been in a high-speed auto the chances are the bomb would have missed him.

Dr. Gerald W. Morgan, 1000 Broadway, New York, is agent for the United States for Piso's Cure for Consumption. It is sold by all druggists. Send for a free copy of the book, "Piso's Cure for Consumption," to Dr. W. Morgan, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

If misfortune strikes a man, good fortune will follow.

[illegible]

**SOUTHERN CONDITIONS AND
POSSIBILITIES.**

In no part of the United States has there been such wonderful Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural development as along the lines of the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroads in the States of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana within the past ten years. Such an increase in the population of these States and towns as business blocks have been erected. Factories have been erected in numbers and towns have been founded in numbers. Hundreds of Industries have been established and as a result there is an unprecedented demand for labor.

BAY LABORERS, SKILLED WORKMEN AND ESPECIALLY FARM TENANTS.

Parties with small capital, seeking an opportunity to start a large home for labor, who would prefer to rest for a couple of years before starting a business, or who would like to start a business in the States or factories should address a post card to Mr. J. J. Merry, State General Agent, Illinois Central, Chicago, Illinois, who promptly mail printed matter concerning the territory above described, and give an exact reply to all inquiries.

FOR INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC

C. M. U. No. 12-1506

IN THE FIRELIGHT.

The fire upon the hearth is low,
And there is stillness everywhere,
And, like winged spirits, here and there
The faintest shadows flutter, go,
And as the shadows round me creep,
A childish trouble breaks the gloom,
And softly from a further room
Comes: "Now I lay me down to sleep."

And somehow, with that little prayer
And that sweet trouble in my ears,
My thought goes back to distant years,
And lingers with a dear one there;
And as I hear my child's Amen,
My mother's faith comes back to me—
Crouched at her side I seem to be,
And mother holds my hands again.

Oh, for an hour in that dear place,
Oh, for the peace of that dear time,
Oh, for that child's trust and smile,
Oh, for a glimpse of mother's face!
Yet, as the shadows round me creep,
I do not seem to be alone—
Sweet magic of that treble tone
And "Now I lay me down to sleep."
—Eugene Field.

The Point of View.

ANYTHING the matter with you, Jim?" And Ruth surveyed her brother keenly.

"No."
"What's the use of fibbing to me?" she demanded with sisterly frankness. "Something's gone wrong, I can see that clearly enough. Any trouble at the office?"

"No."
"Well, impatiently, 'what is it then?' You always tell me things in the end, so you might as well go ahead and save me the trouble of dragging it from you."

Jim stared moodily out of the window and touched her on the arm.

"You're not quarreling with Charlie, are you?"

A swift change in her brother's face told Ruth that she had touched on the truth, and she followed up her advantage promptly.

"That is it, I know. Now, what was the fuss about?"

"There was no fuss and no quarrel, my patient sister, only—"

"Go on, do!"

"I made a trifling error when I supposed she cared for me, that was all."

"Are you crazy, Jim? I am sure that Charlie cares for you. Don't jump at conclusions."

"I didn't jump at any conclusions, I assure you. I asked her to marry me and she flatly refused."

"But why? What's the reason?" Ruth asked in honest bewilderment. "I know something of girls and I am positive that Charlie cares for you."

"I had sometimes entertained such an idea myself, but you see that we both made a slight mistake."

"Don't be so maddening, Jim, dear; tell me all she said. I am awfully sorry for you, but I cannot help feeling that there is a mistake somewhere."

"Not much chance for it," Jim retorted grimly. "She had fifty unanswerable arguments against marriage. She liked me, she was good enough to say, but she did not dare try the trials and tribulations of domestic life with any man. Servants were always leaving on a moment's notice, and generally, too, when the mistress was ill. She had seen so many men act like brutes on such occasions that she had not the courage to face it. I tried to laugh her out of the mood. I told her to ask you if I did not behave like an angel in all crises of that kind."

"You really do," Ruth interposed warmly.

Jim nodded his thanks and then resumed his story with a discouraged air.

"It was all no use, for Charlie said that she had observed that men's natures changed after marriage, and that some who had been models of courtesy to their mothers and sisters were the embodiment of selfishness and inconsiderateness toward their wives."

"Well, of all things!"

"Oh, there was lots more of it, too, and she was in deadly earnest. I never saw her in such a mood. I had a good business, but I was not rich, and I would probably expect her to run the house and dress herself, too, on about five dollars a week—Ruth, I say, breaking off suddenly with a pathetic appeal in his voice, 'what do you suppose made her talk so?'"

"I haven't the least idea. I've not seen Charlie for three or four days, but I cannot see how she could have altered so radically in such a short time. I'm going to see her, though, before I am an hour older and find out the truth."

"I don't suppose that there is anything to find out. She seemed to know her own mind," Jim returned gloomily.

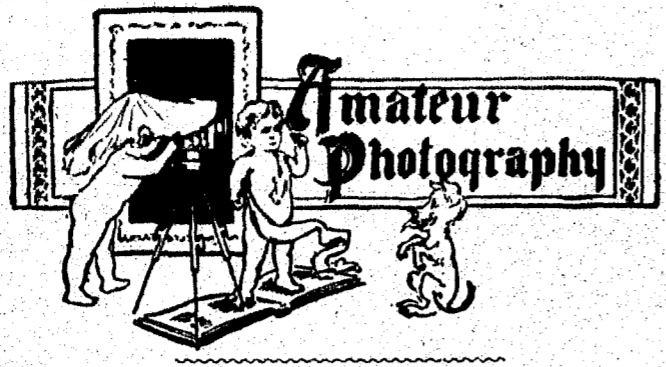
"Now that is just what she didn't do. It is no use for you to argue, Jim, but if I can find a grain of comfort for you I will. The whole thing is beyond my comprehension."

When Ruth Rutherford (an alliterative name which the girl detested) was putting on her wraps preparatory to a belittling call on her friend, she heard Charlie's voice in the hall below. She went down hurriedly to meet her.

"Come into the library," she said hastily, knowing perfectly well that Jim was in the room just beyond.

"Now, I want you to give an account of your life. What have you been doing to Jim? He is just about broken-hearted, for he believes all the nonsense that you were talking to him yesterday. What did you mean by it, Charlie? You know that you think that Jim is kind and lovable and brilliant."

"I don't—"



Photography, like bicycling, jumped into popular favor with amazing rapidity. Every family has at least one member who takes an interest in photography. When first introduced a camera was a luxury, but now it is within the reach of everybody. To obtain good results a photographer must have a suitable dark room in which to develop his negatives. Few can obtain a room at home especially for this purpose, and to those who are so situated the portable dark room shown here will be of interest. Anyone could make one, as the parts are few, with no mechanical apparatus to worry about. It is really a frame cabinet, which can be made any size that would be most convenient, preferably like a small box, longer in length than it is in width and height. Both ends of the frame are left open and free, the back end having a tight-fitting door and the front end having a doorway, with a door fitted to slide in guideways on the side. The entire frame is covered with a flexible material, openings being allowed in which to fit a sleeve on each side through which the operator passes his hands. The sliding door is fitted with a piece of red glass, so that operations within the cabinet can be observed by the user without the admission of actinic rays. This cabinet can be carried and placed in any place desired, the operator being able to see perfectly at all times what he is doing, with no danger of any light entering and spoiling his negatives. The inventor is Brady W. Stewart, of Pittsburg, Pa.

MAKES DEVELOPING EASY.

ward to go to a dentist at first. Well, Jim came then, and of course my nerves were all on edge and the world looked blue and I was all unstrung, and I couldn't see anything in its proper perspective. Everything was distorted and out of proportion—oh, you understand how I felt—"

"Perfectly," said Ruth, with sympathetic comprehension.

"You called him brilliant just now, but it seems to me that even a man might have known better than to make a proposal of marriage at such a time. I thought at once of all the skeletons I had seen in married lives, and of every warning I had ever received from any one on the subject and well—of course I would not listen."

"I should think not, indeed," Ruth said promptly. "I do not wonder that you called him stupid. I hope that his tooth is all right now, Charlie. It has done mischief enough, I should say."

"The tooth has been pulled and I have had a night's sleep, thanks."

"Then perhaps you would not object to hearing the story over—Jim," said Ruth, raising her voice. "I think that you may come in now."

Jim came, obedient to the summons, and Ruth, after a murmured "Bless you, my children," had the good taste to leave the room hastily.—Waverley Magazine.

POET OF CHILDHOOD'S HOUR.

Hans Christian Andersen, Danish Author of Wonderful Tales of Fairyland.

The world has recently observed the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen, author of those wonderful tales of fairyland which are so dear to the hearts of children, and in every schoolhouse in Denmark, where he was born, as well as in every part of the civilized world where little boys and girls dwell, the occasion will be remembered with song and music and gay, happy thoughts.

Poor, indeed, in memory and lacking in the fullness of childhood's



IDEALS are the men and women of today who have grown up without some knowledge of Andersen's wonderful fairy fancies. His rhetoric often fairly, his syntax perceptibly had in many ways. Andersen never fails to go straight to the heart of the imagination of a child. His judgment and beautiful simplicity not only in choice of subjects but in language reflect an erring thought, of babyhood. Everything Andersen touches, whether it be an animate or inanimate object, becomes in the mind of the child at once alive. The broom and the doll are as much living creatures as the cat. The rag carpet is transformed into a thing of life, and not until long after the glamour of the baby dream has passed away do these inanimate things take their proper and prosaic places.

Andersen was born in the ancient city of Odense, Denmark, April 2, 1805. Nowhere in his earlier life had he any material surroundings that gave promise of the wonder-worker he was afterward to become. His parents were poor and shiftless people and the boy had little regular instruction and few child friends. Long before his fifteenth birthday he fell passionately in love with the stage, and the happiest and most hopeful hours of his early life were in his fourteenth year, when he started off for Copenhagen armed with a letter of introduction to a fair dancer at the Royal Theater, given him by her father—an old shoe cobbler of her native village. When he introduced himself to the young woman and told her he had come to make himself a famous actor, she took him for a lunatic and showed him the door.

Then followed four years of hardship, during which time the boy trav-

eled through many parts of Europe, working his way along from village to village and gradually gathering in his mind material for the beautiful descriptive volumes he was afterward to write about Spain, Italy and Germany—volumes that, owing to the wonderful popularity of his later child stories, are not as well known as they deserve to be.

Of all Andersen's works his "Fairy Tales" are his most beautiful. In "The Snow Queen" is a life-like description of the habits of a people and the character of a country that have appeared in modern times. In 1835 came his wonder stories, containing the famous "The Little Mermaid" and "The Ugly Duckling." In 1847 he was the guest of Charles Dickens at Gadshill, and six years later he dedicated his "Fairy Tales" to Dickens. "The Little Mermaid" was the result of a tour through Italy. It is full of exquisite descriptions of Italian life and scenery.

Andersen was the most ungainly figure of a man imaginable. He often said, himself, that he was the ugliest human being in Europe. What is probably the best known of all his fairy stories, "The Ugly Duckling," is really the disguised story of his own life. Long before his death, which occurred in 1875, his admirers had erected a statue in his honor, and the state gave him a magnificent funeral. But the monument to Andersen that will endure as long as civilization lasts is the love and affection of juveniles, bathed in the little stories of tears and laughter through which all modern babyhood passes as it reads his "Wonder Tales" and his "Picture Book Without Pictures."

GILBERT STUART'S BIRTHPLACE.

It Was Among a Lot of Rhode Island Towns with Indian Names.

Many American geographical names, especially those of Indian origin, sound odd in English ears, and are a stumbling block indeed to English tongues. A little Yankee boy in England came home to his mother fairly fearful with wrath because his teacher in the geography lesson had compelled him to pronounce Massachusetts, with the accent on the second syllable, and would not accept his polite correction, thinking he was trying to play a joke upon her.

His mother had to send a little note, calling attention to the exercise for confirmation, before the teacher could be brought to change her pronunciation.

A well-known story, not new but true, is that of the slow and stolid Briton, on the lookout everywhere for the American humor, of which he had heard so much, who fell into conversation shortly after his arrival in this country with three pleasant American gentlemen, of whom, after a time, he inquired whence they came.

"From Oshkosh," said the first. The Englishman smiled.

"From Kalamazoo," said the second. The smile broadened.

"From Skowhegan," said the third. The Englishman laughed outright.

"Oh, I say," he protested, "how you fellows do chaff! Really, where do you come from? I'd like to know, don't you know?"

Older, better, equally true and less well known is a little anecdote of Gilbert Stuart, the famous painter of the best portrait of Washington, who spent much time in England. He was a Rhode Island man, and it was his delight to observe the bewildered incredulity of his English friends when, on being asked where he was born, he would reply glibly, and quite truthfully:

"In Narragansett, six miles from Pottawomut, ten miles from Papanash, about four miles from Conanicut, and not far from the spot where the battle with the Pequots was fought."

The Professor's Function.

An Oxford professor, distinguished for scholarly habits of the most pronounced description, remarked to his companion at table that he had accepted the invitation of a well-known peer for a week's shooting in Scotland.

"Why, Prof. Blank," exclaimed his companion, "I didn't know you were a gun."

"I'm not, my dear," said the professor. "I'm a knife and fork."

We claim that when the children have their noses fattened against the pane watching for father to come home, it is a good sign; he's good to them.

Cold facts often cause hot arguments.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

No block system can prevent blockheads from making railroad travel dangerous, avows the Cleveland Leader.

Even the most Democratic of American babies is a despot when it comes to a question of rule, says the Baltimore American.

A man's good nature can be accurately gauged from the distance his children run to meet him when he comes home, observes the New York Tribune.

No man ought ever to write a love letter without thinking constantly how it will sound when it is read out loud in Court, admonishes the Somerville Journal.

In the estimation of the London Spectator, the two foremost men now alive are President Roosevelt and Emperor William, but it doesn't state which is first among the foremost, the Boston Transcript comments.

After the 2,000,000 francs reported to have been accumulated by a recently deceased French beggar, we can't help wondering that nobody has yet advertised to teach this gentle art by mail in easy lessons, says the Boston Transcript. "Be a beggar! Fortunes accumulated without previous experience."

The Alps are now pierced by three great tunnels, the St. Gotthard, Mon Cenis, and the new Simplon. The last named is by far the longer and grander of the three, says the Birmingham Age-Herald. More difficulties had to be overcome in the course of its construction, and it will prove the most popular line of travel between Italy and western Europe. Altogether forty million dollars have been expended in overcoming the Alps by means of tunnels, and the successful completion of the Simplon tunnel shows that no tunnel is impossible.

War is abhorrent, but it has at least one innocent use. It is an efficient educator in geography, declares the Philadelphia Ledger. War teaches this branch of education with more interest and thoroughness than the most accomplished professor in his classroom; and, on the other hand, it is urged by many eminent military men that an accurate knowledge of geography is necessary for successful warfare. The art of war and geography are in intimate association. The latter is called "the handmaid of tactics and strategy." So important is the relation of geographical education to war that the London Times has opened its columns to the discussion of the subject.

President Patton of the Princeton theological seminary, declared in a recent address that much of the present day preaching is a mixture of sociology and sentimentality, and that instead of Christianizing society the tendency is to socialize Christianity. He said also that the difficulty with men is that they do not know where they stand; with minds unsettled as to philosophical questions many refrain from entering the ministry that would otherwise do so. Hence, he concluded that a large responsibility rests upon the college professors of philosophy. "If their pupils," he said, "are allowed to take hold of purely materialistic doctrines and cling to them they cannot become ministers of Jesus Christ unless they be hypocrites."

"Marmaduke" in the London Graphic asks: "Were there no United States would English Society be solvent? That question has never yet been asked nor examined. Several millions have been brought into our society during the last forty years by American heiresses, and an enormous sum has been received in exchange for land, paintings, engravings, old furniture, works of art, jewels, plate and books. Moreover, American capital has been invested in this country mostly through the intervention of titled Englishmen, who, of course, have generally benefited by the transaction." This is presumably a delicate allusion to their Graces of Marlborough and Roxburghe. He continues: "Probably one hundred millions have come to the West End through these various transactions. Would the West End have been bankrupt had that sum not been procurable? How good of 'Marmaduke' to call them 'transactions!'"

Time and again we have brought to the attention of our readers the statement of how the farmer of the future would have to be a man of brains and also capable of using those brains to advantage, reflects the Weekly Witness. The man who is at the head of the Department of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, surely ought to know something along this line. We give you the pith of a statement just issued by him and we cannot help but think that there is perfect harmony in our views. Mr. Wilson says that "a practical man of the future must be a practical scientist. The man who does not understand the science of the soil has no business on the farm. If the boy wants to be a farmer it is just as necessary that he take a course at an agricultural college as it is to the boy who wants to be a lawyer, a doctor or a preacher, to have a university education." When our rural residents realize that the above is true and that they must abide by it, the next generation of farmers will show a vast improvement.

The amount of money advanced to Irish tenants for the purchase of their lands under the various acts of parliament passed since 1886 is, according to a parliamentary paper, \$128,866,015.

The race of Todas, in India, which practices polyandry (one wife having two or more husbands), which was 100,000 strong a century ago, has dwindled to 101 persons.



Mistakes Which Young Wives Make.

Undoubtedly the greatest mistake which the young wife makes is that of trying to live according to certain rules and regulations which she formed in her own mind prior to the wedding ceremony. It is doubtless often very amusing to experienced married people to hear a young girl describe in detail how she is going to manage everything connected with her new home. Of course, they know that she means well, and they are probably indulgent enough not to nip her young and fresh ideas in the bud, so to speak, by telling her that she will probably find half of them impossible to carry out.

It would be more kind, however, if experienced matrons, when they hear a prospective bride talk of what she is going to do for Jack and their future home, would tell her that the first thing she must do after marriage is to adapt herself to circumstances, and that instead of talking to other people about what she is going to do, arrange matters only with Jack.

Otherwise she will probably find her schemes go considerably wrong after marriage. Jack, who always appeared so easily led and agreeable during courtship days, does not seem so pliant and tractable when established in his own home. He suddenly seems to develop a will of his own. He wants to know why this and that has been done, and if it is not according to his liking he does not hesitate to express disapproval and insist on a change. The majority of the young wife's pet plans are thus destroyed or turned about by her husband until she is ready to cry from sheer vexation.

All this can be avoided, however, by the young wife who asks the opinion of her husband in all matters pertaining to the home. Perhaps he has no taste or judgment whatever in some matters. But the mere fact that his opinion has been asked will probably cause him to agree with his wife on account of his ignorance, and thus she will get her own way, which she would not do in any case out of ten did she act without consulting him.

Closely related to the mistake which young wives make of not consulting their husbands in regard to home arrangements and management is that of fussiness. There are some newly married women who make their husbands' lives a perfect misery and drive them to the refuge of the club, on account of their punctilious methods. Such a woman gets on a man's nerves. He is frightened to move in his own home for fear that his wife should complain of the amount of work he is making for her. And as for indulging in such a hobby as photography, fretwork or carpentry, he would be fearful of giving his wife too great a shock by mentioning such a desire. The consequence is, of course, that he is driven to spend elsewhere that time which he would spend at home if it were more congenial.

And then there is the sentimental young wife, who thinks that her husband has ceased to love her because he does not indulge as frequently in those billings and cooings which characterized their courtship days. Instead of taking her upon his knee after the evening meal and spending an hour or so in assuring her every two or three minutes that he loves her; that she is the dearest little woman in the world to him; that he does not know how he could get along without her, etc., he fills his pipe and proceeds to read the evening newspaper.

Of course he is promptly characterized as a "selfish wretch," and the young wife comes to the conclusion that he is going to develop into an indifferent husband. No reasoning could be more foolish.

Worst of all mistakes is that which some young wives make of carrying complaints to their own mother and other relatives. No matter what the shortcomings of Tom, Dick or Harry may be, the proper self-respecting wife will keep them to herself. What happens in her own home concerns no one outside, not even her own relatives. A woman is, in fact, acting wrongly and dishonorably toward the man she has married by detailing his faults to other people.—Home Monthly.

The marriage certificate is equally divided between husband and wife in Korea.

Benzel is noted for the number of its young widows who are under 10 years of age.

Mrs. William Shaw of Pittsburg has given \$32,000 worth of land to McAlister College, St. Paul.

Marceline Oyama, wife of the Japanese Napoleon, is an expert fencer, swimmer and horsewoman.

George Meredith, the English novelist, finds it impossible to write save when in absolute seclusion.

When an unmarried woman dies in Brazil the coffin, hearse and livery of the coachman are all scarlet.

Queen Amelo of Portugal has set her heart on a doctor's degree, and will enter for the next examination for the Lisbon faculty of medicine.

Miss Mary, daughter of the late English astronomer, Dr. A. Proctor, is continuing her father's work, and doing much to make astronomy popular.

A Japanese bride gives her wedding presents to her parents as a slight re-

ompense to her parents for the trouble they have had in rearing her.

A movement has been started in New York to place in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church a permanent memorial to the late actress, Mrs. Gilbert.

The woman tennis champion of New Zealand has but one hand, and that is the left one, but she can serve a ball that is exceedingly difficult to return.

In South Greenland the color of the hair-ribbon which a woman ties around her head denotes the social condition of the wearer—whether she be maid, wife or widow.

The wives of the young sultan of Morocco are of every shade of skin, from the white Circassian to the Venus of the Niger. Their board and lodging form an insignificant item in comparison with the amount of perfumery they consume.

To Increase the Height.

Ways of increasing her height are a constant source of thought to the short woman. To look her tallest at all times she should remember some simple general rules.

High heels are a mistake; the cut and length of the skirt are the most important.

The best materials to give height are either plain ones or those with a tiny stripe running lengthwise. Full skirts and baggy sleeves are fatal to the short woman.

A very small hat is a mistake, giving an idea of insignificance; and a large one is no better, making the small wearer appear all hat. Safety lies in the medium size, trimmed in a quiet, unostentatious fashion.

But, after all, the way a woman walks and stands is her greatest advantage or disadvantage. It is possible for even a little woman to be so upright and hold her head so prettily that she will appear quite tall without the least suggestion of stiffness. A well-carried head will give an additional two inches to the height.

Where Frills Make Fashion.



Tiny little hemmed or pinked-out ruffles—either style is used according to the goods—may really be said to make the cachet of the gown in many of the recent models.

Take, for instance, this simple and girlish model in the new one-piece crepe de chine. The corsage is arranged on be-be lines, foundation of chiffon over the fitted lining supporting the embroidered ruffles.

The skirt is cut in a full circle (double-width silk is indispensable for this), and dart-shaped tucks make a clever fullness over the hips. Rows of puffed shirring lend the little foot flounces, and an insertion of chiffon above this is circled with a broad Valenciennes.

The sleeves are a series of ruffles matching those of the corsage, and a draping of Dresden ribbon on the fitted lining makes the pointed sash that ends with long loops and knotted streamers in the back.

How to Get Thin.

A woman who has taken twenty-five pounds from her weight in four months and increased her height three-quarters of an inch, meanwhile, writes how it was accomplished:

"The principal exercise consisted in lying face down on the bed, with hands at the side, and stretching out the feet until the insteps rest on the bed. Besides increasing the height, this exercise does away with double chin, takes off fleshiness at the back of the neck and decreases the abdomen. You should go to sleep in this position, and every time you wake up during the night and find yourself lying in an old, unhealthy way you must turn over and stretch yourself right out again."

Cooked fruit forms a large part of her diet. For breakfast, a couple of chops, two eggs and the crust of some rolls, and then, last, three or four kinds of fruit. Fruit is not good to begin a breakfast on. Avoid tea and coffee. Water taken in great quantity, but never with your food.

About Kissing Mother.

A father, talking to his careless daughter, said: "I want to speak to you of your mother. It may be that you noticed a carver's look upon her face. Of course, it has not been brought there by any act of yours; still, it is your duty to chase it away. I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast. When your mother comes and begins to express her surprise, go right up to her and kiss her on the mouth. You can't imagine how it will brighten her dear face. Besides, you owe her a kiss or

two. A long while ago, when you were a little girl, she kissed you when no one else was tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swollen face. You were not as attractive then as you are now. Through years of childish sunshine and shadows she was always ready to cure, by the magic of a mother's kiss, the little, dirty, chubby hands whenever they were injured with those first skirmishes with the rough old world."

The pointed girdle and corset bodies need fully developed figures, therefore the very youthful evening frocks are still simple blouse waists gathered into close-fitted moderate girdles with the pretty 1830 bertha draping the shoulders and falling wide over the full elbow sleeves. The skirts of these frocks follow the prevailing mode—wide and round, gathered or plaited at the waist and trimmed with ruffles or flounces about the lower half. Decided favor is being shown velvet as a trimming on sheer fabrics just at present, though this may be varied by ribbon ruffles set on in rows, waves or scrolls.

These Should Not Marry.

The woman who buys for the mere pleasure of buying.

The woman who expects to have "a good, easy time."

The woman who thinks that cook and nurse can keep house.

The woman who would die rather than wear last season's hat.

The woman who wants to refurbish her house every spring.

The woman who expects a declaration of love three times a day.

The woman who marries in order to have some one pay her bills.

The woman who reads novels and dreams of being a duchess or countess.

The woman who thinks she can get \$5,000 worth of style out of a \$1000 income.

The woman who proudly declares that she cannot even hem a pocket handkerchief and never made up a bed in her life.

A Spring Hat.

Cutely turned up across the front is the spring hat of bronze-colored "crin" or horsehair braids. The crown is softly indented on top. The brim is broad enough to be quite high when sheerly turned up in front, and gives the effect of a triangular hat at sides and back. Folded bands of rich bronze-colored velvet, with a five-looped bow of the same, laid in front on upturned brim and resting almost on the hair, constitute the trimming. One superb pale rose-colored ostrich plume almost encircles the hat. It starts at the back and continues around the crown, but at the left side it curls over the brim, and hangs down toward the back.

Hints for the Hostess.

Hazelnuts in maraschino are a valuable adjunct to the pantry of the up-to-date hostess.

A new desert is to serve ice cream in glasses and place a spoonful of preserved ginger pears on the top of each glass.

Stuffed dates are quite the rage as an after-dinner sweet. These are stuffed with pecans, walnuts or almonds and are easily fixed at home.

A new salad of cream cheese and Barleduc jelly mixed together and frozen in a mold, then cut into squares and served with mayonnaise lettuce leaves, is delicious for a luncheon.

To Wear With Dressy Waists.

Here's a skirt of mauve Burlington to wear with dressy waists. There are five wide stitched box plaits over-lapping alternate panels, under which, from waist to knee, are inserted shaped pieces of the same piped with violet velvet with a finish of pointed, stitched bands piped with the velvet and velvet buttons of same shade. Below the stitched inserts the panel continues in a box plait. Good model for any kind of suiting.

Mending Gloves.

For glove mending cotton is far preferable to silk, as it does not glaze and show so plainly. A very fine needle must be used.